The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,901.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 29 0
——— including postage ..... „ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... „ 16 0
——— including postage ..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 25th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (1,971 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—
To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ..... „ 650 „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
18th March 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELIORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P., Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 30th March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
16th March 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RAPAIRINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st

of each months, at the Offices of the Company.

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	44	
Suez	35	24	8	
Port Said	33	22	3	
Alexandria	30	20	9-10	Without Wine.
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at	52	35	14-10	Including Wine at Table.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

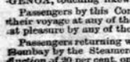
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



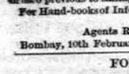
MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH and SONS' Ship CITY OF YORK, 1,194 Tons register, Captain Allen, to be DESPATCHED about 31st INSTANT.

For Freight apply to

Bombay, 7th March 1871. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)



THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,318 tons register, John C. Clark, Commander.

This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on 9th instant, and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SONS' Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street. GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.
900 Ash Oars, 9 to 12 feet long.....5 as. per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs. ..... Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs. ..... „ 125 each.
Do. Ditto 500 „ ..... „ 100 „
American Union Scales ..... „ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs. ..... „ 15 „
Ditto 4 „ ..... „ 10 „
Post-office Scales, 1 oz. ..... „ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins. ..... „ 6 per doz.
Ditto Oysters, „ ..... „ 6 „
Condensed Milk ..... „ 12 „
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins ..... „ 18 „
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins ..... „ 12 „
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins ..... „ 12 „
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins ..... „ 9 „

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the Internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Blocks, coal of steam vessels, and Anti-fouling Composition, for the repairs of steamers, every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tape and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bumillas' Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Tiles Ca'lk.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers,

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. }

The s.s. NEERA, will leave about the middle of May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Parcelainware, a First-rate Full-toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, an English-built light glass circular Miniature Brougham, a pair of powerful Bay fast-trotting Arab Horses, a strong Grey Brougham Horse, Harness, &c., at No. 74, Malabar Hill, next to the Residence of A. Crawford, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovenamed place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Edward Walker, Esq., whose family has proceeded to England.

The same comprises rich star-cut Glassware, consisting of Wine, Claret, Champagne, Wine and Water Glasses, Finger Cups, Soda Water Tumblers, quart, pint, and claret Decanters, Ice Plates, Glass Dessert Service, handsome Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, best electro-plated Cruet and Pickle Frames, Table Candlesticks, Tea and Coffee Services, a set of Dessert Knives and Forks in Mahogany case, a set of best ivory handle Table Cutlery, by Mappin Brothers, furniture of richly carved blackwood, such as Circular, Pier, Card, Sofa, Dining, Writing, Washing, and Dressing Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Drawing and Dining Room, Easy, Predieu, Rocking, and Baby's Chairs, Teapoys, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobe, Screen, horned Hatstand, Flower and Book Stands, Dumb Waiter, Iron and Brass Four-post B dsteads complete with beds, pillows and curtains, Child's Cot, Sideboard, Whatnot, a first-rate full-toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, handsome Flower Vases, Table Ornaments and Bijouterie, 2 and 4 light Hanging Argand Lustres, Carpets, elegant Pictures in gilt and maple frames, bronze and glass pedestal Argand Lamps, Hanging Punkah, Bath and Dispensaroom Furniture, Cooking Utensils, Garden Flower Pots, China and Coir Matting, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

An English-built light circular fronted Miniature Brougham.
A pair of powerful Bay fast-trotting Arab Horses.
A strong Grey Brougham Horse.
Plated Mounted double and single Harness, &c., &c.
Catalogues with full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 21st March, 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(WITH QUICK DESPATCH.)

THE first class ship ROMANIA, 1152 tons register, John Thomas, Commander.

This Vessel has a portion of her Cargo already engaged.—For Freight apply to RITCHIE, POLLEXFEN & Co.

Bombay, 20th March 1871.

PASSENGERS per s. s. SINGAPORE are requested to SEND their LUGGAGE on BOARD at once, and to be on board themselves not later than the evening of the 22nd instant, as the Steamer will sail at daybreak on the morning of the 23rd instant.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Singapore.

Bombay, 20th March 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY of NANKIN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 20th March 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this BANK will be CLOSED from 28TH MARCH to 4TH APRIL, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, 20th March 1870.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, to consider the following questions:—

I. The expediency of maintaining the Local Act IX. of 1863, known as the Cotton Frauds Act.

II. Payment of Inward Freight, when stated in sterling without conditions, or "Payable at Current Rate of Exchange."

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 21st March 1871.

BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!!

JEEVUNJEE'S EXCHANGE.

JEEVUNJEE and Co. beg to inform the PUBLIC, this Establishment has been thoroughly renovated, the BILLIARD DEPARTMENT, consisting of three of Thurston's best Billiard Tables, are in charge of Mr. Dennis.

The Tiffin and Refreshment Department has also been made more replete, and will have the benefit of Mr. Jones' superintendence.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

WANTED, by a Parsee, a Situation as GENERAL MANAGER in a Mercantile House either upon FIXED SALARY or ALLOWANCE in the shape of Brokerage. His experience of the routine of business extends over fifteen years, and he holds first class certificates of character and ability as Salesman and Purchaser and Selector of Cotton. He can induce Consignments and Indents from Natives if required. —Apply to A. B. C., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET (Furnished), for six months or longer, "BELLE-VUE," Chinchpoogly, the residence of J. Campbell, Esq., commanding one of the finest views in Bombay. The Bungalow is in thoroughly good repair, commodious, and well furnished. Rent Rs. 200 a month. Apply at the BUNGALOW, or J. GRIFFITHS, Esq., School of Art, Esplanade.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the boot will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, W. London,

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking five of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Co onies.

WANTED, SECOND-HAND HYDRAULIC OIL PRESSES. Address E., care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR TEAK TIMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the period for the reception of Tenders for the SUPPLY of 1,200 Tons of TEAK TIMBER is EXTENDED to SATURDAY the 15th April next.

The successful Tenderer must commence making deliveries immediately after the acceptance of Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 18th March 1871.

MR. BENJAMIN ROBB having secured an interest in the invention of the EUREKA COTTON GIN, is hereby INVESTED with a POWER OF ATTORNEY to act for me during my absence from India.

EDWARD JONES,
Patentee Eureka Cotton Gin.

Bombay, 17th March 1871.

NOTICE.—We beg to notify that we have admitted Mr. FRANK GEORGE JEFFERSON a PARTNER in our FIRM as from the 15th ultimo.

Bombay, 6th March 1871. GEO. S. KING & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. T. GINGER and C. STEPHENS and SONS beg to inform their Constituents and the Public that their FIRMS will be AMALGAMATED from the 1st of April 1871, and that the business will be conducted at the present premises occupied by Mr T. Ginger, Girgaum Road (late Remount Lines), under the designation of GINGER, STEPHENS and SONS.

T. GINGER.
C. STEPHENS & SONS.

15th March 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS Co., Limited, (in Liquidation).—No Shareholder of the Company save myself having this day attended at the MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company advertised to be held this day at 3 P.M., and I having attended at the time and place fixed for the holding of such Meeting, do hereby, as Liquidator of the Company, ADJOURN such MEETING until the 2ND day of MAY next at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., when the Resolutions already advertised for proposition this day will be proposed.

H. MAXWELL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a further DIVIDEND of THREE HUNDRED RUPEES per SHARE has been DECLARED for the year ending 31st December 1870, and will be PAYABLE, at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th March 1871.

JONES' PATENT GIN.—The MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA, and any information regarding the Patent can be received from JAMES MELVILLE, the General Manager, who is authorized to register orders for New Gins and the necessary Beaters for converting the "Macarthy."

EDWARD JONES, Patentee.

Bombay, 9th March 1871.

GUNS, RIFLES, &c.

MR. W. W. GREENER, Birmingham, has consigned, for sale at English prices, to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay, the following GUNS and RIFLES, CARTRIDGES, &c., suitable for Indian Sport, and warrants the shooting of the Rifles to be accurate with a flat trajectory, and the Guns to shoot close and strong:—

1	Double Breech-loading Gun, No. 8,617 pin 12 bore, Case complete		£27
1	Ditto	ditto No. 10,167 C. F. ditto	£25
1	Ditto	ditto No. 10,168 ditto ditto	£25
1	Ditto	ditto No. 9,210 ditto ditto	£35
1	Ditto	ditto No. 9,992 ditto ditto	£35
1	Double small bore Rifle, No. 9,449 for Boxer Cartridges (*500), Case complete		£44-10
1	Ditto No. 9,436 for Snider Ammunition ditto		£28

A supply of Cartridge Cases, &c., suitable for the above on hand.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—A consignment of Sporting Sniders and Henry Martinis is shortly expected.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,
(WATSON'S BUILDING,)
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, also possessing the finest Billiard Saloon, Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS.

Within five minutes' walk of the Merchant and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, both Railway Stations, and the Band-stand; commanding from its roof a Magnificent Panorama of the Fort, Harbour, Back Bay, and Malabar Hill.

This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is the constant care of the Manager that every thing be within which can conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of the Visitors to the ESPLANADE HOTEL. An Eminent Medical Man resides in the Hotel.

RATE OF CHARGES.

BED-ROOMS from Rs. 2 to BREAKFASTS from As. 12 to Rs. 4. Rs. 1-8.
ATTENDANCE Rs. 1. TIFFINS from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8.
BATHS from As. 8 to Rs. 1. TABLE D'HOTE Rs 2-8.
Total per diem, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 11-8.

Public Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts contracted for.

J. HUDSON WATSON, Manager.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
[ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class skate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

WRIGHT'S PURE COAL TAR SOAP should be in daily use in every family. As a Preventative of Infectious Diseases of every kind, its importance is recognised by the most prominent Members of the Medical Profession, as well as by the leading journals of the day. Vide "Lancet," "Medical Times and Gazette," "British Medical Journal," &c., &c.

"The Times" has directed especial attention to the increase of infectious diseases, and warned the public to use every sanitary precaution. The use of Pure Coal Tar Soap is the readiest, simplest, and most effective means to this end. Sold everywhere by Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

CAUTION.—The great and increasing favour this truly antiseptic and detergent Soap has gained as the best soap for daily toilet use, has caused a host of imitations. The proprietors direct attention to the fact that each Tablet of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE COAL TAR SOAP bears the impress

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS,"

under which name it is registered.

Sole Importers and Proprietors, W. V. WRIGHT & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Southwark Street, London, S.E.

THE MAIL ROUTE

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract times.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First-Class..£13 5s. 6d.
" " Second Class £9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the INDIAN MAIL, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CORNER OF MEDOW AND HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs, Residents of Bombay and Mofussil, to the undermentioned Stores, which cannot be surpassed at their respective quotations.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
HAM, BACON, and CHEESE, Received Overland.		
Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, per lb. ...	... 0 14	1 0
Bath Chaps and Tongues, ditto ...	... 0 14	1 0
PRESERVED MEATS—		
Crosse and Blackwell, and D. Hogarth's		
Beef à la Mode, in 1 lb. tins, per lb...	... 0 10	0 12
Do Roast ditto ditto ...	... 0 10	0 12
Do & Vegetable ditto ditto ...	... 0 10	0 12
Do Corned ditto ditto ...	... 0 10	0 12
Mutton, Roast ditto ditto ...	... 0 10	0 12
Lamb and Peas ditto ditto ...	... 0 13	1 0
Mutton and Vegetable, in 1 lb. tins, per lb...	0 10	0 12
Do Scotch Haggis ditto ditto ...	0 12	0 14
Veal Stewed with Vegetable ditto ditto ...	0 12	0 14
Do Do Green Peas ditto ditto ...	0 12	0 14
Do boiled with Vegetable ditto ditto ...	0 12	0 14
Do Calf's Head with Bacon ditto ditto ...	1 0	1 2
PIES—		
Veal and Ham Pie	... 1 0	1 4
Pork Pie	... 1 0	1 4
Yorkshire Game Pie	... 1 4	1 8
GAME and POULTRY—		
Fowl, Boiled and Roast	... 1 2	1 4
Duck and Green Peas	... 1 2	1 4
Rump Steaks	... 1 0	1 4
Partridge, Roast	... 2 4	2 8
Grouse, Roast	... 2 12	3 0
Hare, Jugged, Roast and Stewed ...	... 0 14	1 0
POTTED MEATS and FISH—		
Potted Beef	...	
Do Ham	...	
Do Tongue	... each 0 10	0 12
Do Meat, (Strasburg Paste) ...	...	
Yarmouth Bloater Paste ...	...	
Anchovy Paste	...	
Potted Game	...	
Do Salmon	... each 0 12	0 14
Do Ham and Chicken ...	...	
Shrimp Paste	...	
Pate de Diable	...	
TART FRUITS—		
Cranberries, Gooseberries, and Rhubarb, each	0 8	0 10
Apple, Currant, Cherry, Plum, Damson, Greengage, Raspberry, Red Currant, and Black Currant, each	0 10	0 12
SAUCES—		
Cold Meat, Windsor, General, and Lord Mayor ... ... in ½ pints...	0 8	0 10
Do do do pints...	0 12	0 14
City of London, Beef-steak, Gloucester, Harvey, John Bull, Tomato, Wellington ... ... ½ pints	0 8	0 10
Do do in 1 lb do ... pints	0 14	1 0
Salt, best Table, in jars	0 4	0 6
DRY FRUITS—		
Almonds and Raisins	... 2 4	2 8
Muscatel Raisins	... 2 0	2 4
Prunes, 2 lbs. tins, each	... 1 12	2 0
DRIED HERBS—		
Mint, Savory, Marjoram, Thyme, Parsley, Sage, in bottles	... 0 14	1 0
Do Ditto ditto 4 oz. jars ...	... 0 10	0 12
Celery Seeds, in bottles	... 0 14	0 12
PICKLES—		
Crow Chow, Picalilli, Cauliflower, Mixed Pickles	... 0 8	0 10
Gin-Gin Sauce, Imperial Hot Pickles ...	... 0 10	0 12
Captain White's Oriental Pickle and West India Pickle, each	... 0 10	0 12
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS—		
By Crosse and Blackwell.		
Apricots, Chinois, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, each	2 2	2 6
FRUITS in BRANDY or NOYEAU—		
Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Red Pears, White Pears, each... ...	1 12	2 0
FRUITS in SYRUP—		
Cherries, Greengages, Strawberries, Pears, Peaches, each	1 4	1 8
JAMS and MARMALADES—		
Plum, Raspberry, Greengage, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, in 1 lb. tins or jars	0 10	0 12
Ditto Ditto Ditto 2 lbs. tins or jars.	0 14	1 0
Orange Marmalade, in 1 lb. jars...	0 10	0 12
Ditto Ditto in 2 lb. jars...	1 2	1 4
CANDIED FRUITS, &c.		
Bon Bon Cossaques...	... 1 8	1 12
Orange Peel	... 1 0	1 4
Lemon Peel	... 1 0	1 4
Citron Peel	... 1 0	1 4
Mixed Peel	... 1 0	1 4
Normandy Pippins,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet, with rates in favour of buyers.

CALCUTTA.—17TH MARCH, 1871.

The following transactions were reported—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents at Rs 97-14 or 2-2 discount.

5 per cents, of 1855-57 a good deal, at Rs 106-2.

5½ per cents at Rs 113-6, and small sums at higher rates.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures of 1870, at Rs 113-4.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,283.

Tirhoot Indigo Co's shares 250 to 300, at Rs 54 and 55, and yesterday, a large batch, at Rs 62.

Bisnauth Tea Co's full shares at Rs 180.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 20.

Harris, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Meerut.

Hervey, Colonel, General Superintendent, on duty, from Baroda.

Gayer, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Surat.

Ward, Surgeon, Medical Department, from furlough, from England.

Mackenzie, Lieutenant-Colonel, Meywar Bheel Corps, on leave, from Rajpootana.

Williams, Colonel, 32nd Regiment, on leave, from Hoshungabad.

Galloway, Captain, 2nd Belooch Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Mayne, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Augur.

Comyn, Captain, 4th Rifles, on leave, from Baroda.

Adey, Lieutenant Colonel, Hyderabad Contingent, from leave, from England.

Sinclair, Surgeon, 2-12th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Subathoo.

Lane, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Booldana.

Wilson, Captain, Superintendent of Police, on furlough, from Nassick.

Hardiman, Ensign, 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Lester, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.

Fraser, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Europe.

Carr, Conductor, Bengal Commissariat Department, on furlough, from Allahabad.

Combe, Colonel, 18th Regiment N. I., from furlough, from Europe.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 20.

Cresswell, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to Simla.

Watts, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Bates, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Browne, Lieutenant, 2nd Belooch Regiment, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona 18th March 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following Appointments :—

3rd Regiment N. I.—Major W. Bannerman, Staff Corps, officiating 2nd in Command 5th N. I., to officiate Second in Command, vice Lieutenant Colonel Bowen proceeding on furlough to Europe.

5th Regiment N. I.—Major A. A. Des Vaux, Wing Officer, to officiate as Second in Command, and Captain L. Brown, officiating Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Major Bannerman.

6th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant C. J. A. Yates, General List, to be 1st Wing Subaltern.

12th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant C. W. H. Sealy, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster.

29th N I.—Major T. H. W. Fagan, cadre 2nd N. I., to officiate as Wing Officer.

Assistant Surgeon W. C. Kiernander, to the garrison Staff and details at Asseerghur, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon O'Kearney, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Shewell, Deputy Judge Advocate, N. D. A., from 1st April 1871, for 15 days, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

2nd Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain W. J. Holt, to Bombay, from 20th May 1871, for 6 months, to study the language.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Major J. C. Weir, to Bombay from 16th March to 15th May 1871, in extension, to study the language.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Mahableshwar, 16th March, 1871.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, S. T., Staff Assistant Surgeon Eaton, doing duty at Kirkee, is directed to report himself for duty till further orders with the 40th Regiment, at Wanowrie.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

H. M.'s 83rd Foot.—Lieutenant The Honourable E. F. Gifford, for sixty days, from the 7th proximo, on privilege leave.

Mahableshwar, 17th March, 1871.

Under instructions from Head Quarters, Assistant Surgeon G. Whitla having been transferred from D-E, R. H. A. to C-F, R. H. A., is directed to join the latter battery accordingly.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

A-E, R. H. A.—Major Harris, for 60 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

B-18, R. A.—Major Stevenson, from 5th April to 3rd June 1871, on privilege leave.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have obtained leave.

Lieutenant Walford, R. A, for 60 days, from the 1st instant, on privilege leave.

9th Regiment N. I.—Captain Morse, for 30 days from the 1st proximo, on privilege leave.

Medical Establishment—Apothecary Underwood, for 60 days, from date of departure.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 7th March.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers, having arrived from England for duty in the Madras Presidency, are directed to do duty with the Sappers and Miners :—

Lieutenants M. H. H. Goldie, C. H. Brookes, and A. R. F. Boward—Royal Engineers.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following changes of officers of Royal Artillery serving in this Presidency :—

An exchange of Brigades has been sanctioned between Riding master R. Stoyell, 14th Brigade, and Ridingmaster C. Jones, 23rd Brigade.

Captain A. K. Rideout, No. 3 Battery 5th Brigade, transferred to F Battery 9th Brigade, in the Bombay Presidency.

With reference to the above, Captain Rideout is directed to proceed to Bombay and report himself to the Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, in that Presidency.

Captain W. W. Woodward, 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, will proceed to Tongboo and take over command of No. 3 Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery.

The above officers to proceed at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language :—

Lieutenant C. C. Egerton, 76th Foot.

Lieutenant C. Curtois, General List.

Lieutenant R. W. O'Grady, Royal Artillery, has passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language.

Leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain A. J. Ogilvie, D Brigade, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board—to embark per P. and O. steamer from Madras on medical grounds—Unfit to do duty with troops.

24th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon C. M. Douglas, M. D., V. C., 2nd Battalion, from 4th to 11th March 1871, in extension, to enable him to join.

24th Foot.—Captain E. H. B. Sawbridge, 2nd Battalion, from 15th March 1871, or date of departure, for four months —Neilgherries, private affairs.

General List.—Lieutenant H. W. Pardoe, Adjutant 2nd Light Cavalry, from 4th March 1871, or date of departure, for one month—Bombay, s. c., to appear before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d to £2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 8s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolins & Coir bills	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.]	
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Re. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Comorin (s)	Osborn	Cochin, March 12.
	Atalanta (s)	Hyde	Madras, March 9
	Robinson Crusoe	Macleod	London, Nov. 28.
	Durham (s)	French	Aden, March 9,
	Futte Hool Cirrum	Nacoda	Penang, Jan. 9.

DEPARTURE.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	India (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Cordova, to Trieste.

Steamer Durham, to London via Havre.

Steamer Atalanta, to Liverpool.

Steamer Persia, to Trieste, &c.

Ship Mozaffer, to Persian Gulf.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
17	Star of Persia	Simpson	London, Dec. 24.
	Akbar	Lamson	Hongkong, Feb. 4.
	Java	Miller	(port not mentioned) Feb. 16.
	London	Wales	Colombo, Feb. 23.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
17	Southwick	.....	Cocanada.
	Westward Ho	.....	Cocanada.

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

North Tyne (s), 6 cases cutlery, H B Jeejeebhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Wellesley (s), 2 cases claret and 50 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Greenwood (s), 7 cases cumago, Payne & Co.

Canning, 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Ammi, 35 cases matches, Blackwell & Co; 16 casks hardware, A A Ramon.

FROM BORDEAUX.

H A Brightman (s), 10 cases claret, Blackwell & Co.

FROM ADEN.

Persia (s), 2 cases silver dollars, M Bakran.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Maritana, 230 bales hemp, S Mooljee.

Calcutta, 90 bales cotton, H Thakersey; 30 bales wool, D Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co.

Tethys, 109 bales cotton, J Balloo; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 16 bales wool, R Vussonjee; 50 bales cotton, F Sands & Co; 160 cwts horns, H N Momed.

Lord Ashburton, 100 bales cotton, H Madowjee.

Rialto, 62 bales cotton, G Heerjee & Co; 1,000 bundles coir yarn, H T H Rahimtools: 200 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.

City of York, 133 bales cotton, R Amoolack; 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 55 bales cotton, V Manchand.

Sam Mendel, 500 bundles galls, P Bhanjee; 61 bales cotton, B Ambaidass.

Tanjore (s), 100 bales wool, J Narondass; 1 bale cotton, Edward Bates & Co.

North Tyne (s), 40 bales wool, G. Cullianjee; 75 bales cotton, N Guneshdass; 50 bales wool, G H Fuzul & Co; 47 bales wool, H Vussunjee; 450 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co; 50 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co; 2 bales cotton, S Narroujee & Co; 60 bales wool, C Megjee; 24 bales wool, P Kesowjee; 386 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 87 bales cotton, S Goculdass; 89 bales cotton, S Narronjee & Co; 5 bales cotton, P Kesowjee.

Arethusa, 200 bales cotton, L Ramdayal.

Atalanta, 100 tons old scrap iron, Fraser and Miller; 500 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co; 150 bales cotton, C Shrepatjee; 15 bales wool, R Mahomed.

Westminster, 1,440 bundles coir yarn, D B Khan & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore (s), 176 pieces E teeth, S Dervesh; 7 bales silk, R Hemraz, 6 cwts. 2 quarters, and 6 lb E teeth, and 6½ cwts moya teeth, K Ramjee; 3 bales silk, A Habibbhoy; 10 bales silk, D Rutnagur & Co; 8 bundles and 117 pieces E teeth, A R Fazul.

Tanjore (s), 191 packages coffee, B I S N Company.

Cordova (s), 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co; 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co; 600 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 1,550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Persia (s), 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tanjore (s), 37 packages coffee, B I S N Company; 10 bales cotton, H Clason & Oo.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Sansparvil, 2,000 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Princess Somavatee, 1,000 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Golden City, 500 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Tanjore (s), 70 bales cotton, Planque, Vimy & Co.

Durham (s), 300 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co; 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Tanjore (s), 5 cases indigo, H A Balumny.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 75 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Persia (s), 600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S
FINANCIAL STATEMENT,
FOR 1871-2.
MAY BE HAD, IN PAMPHLET SHAPE, 20 PP., PRICE EIGHT ANNAS,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Hay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see
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Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
Per Annum .....,Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0
Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HEADS—February 8th, at 5, Clementhorpe Terrace, York, England, the wife of J. Heads, Esq., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DICK—March 20th, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Mr. Geo Handasyde Dick, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLEAZBY—March 16th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. G. B. Bleazy, of a daughter.

TAYLOR—March 13th, at Mooltan, the wife of Captain R. Taylor, 41st Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

McSWEENEY—SINCLAIR—March 10th, at St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, Cornelius Daniel McSweeney, Esq., to Miss Helen Georgiana Sinclair, younger daughter of W. Sinclair, Esq., Douglas Road, Cork, Ireland.

WINCH—WEST—March 15th, at the London Mission Chapel, Madras, by the Rev. S. Organe, George Lawrence, youngest son of the late William Winch, Esq., of Wimbledon, Surrey, and Ireland Revenue Office, Somerset House, to Frances Annie, eldest daughter of William John West, Esq., of Kingston, Jamaica, and London.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1871.

IF the House of Commons had assented to the appointment of a select committee to inquire into things in general affecting this country, it would have been a sign that household suffrage had indeed changed essentially the character of Parliament, since the incident would have shown that the House had lost a sense of the practical. But that the old traditions are preserved is proved by the "superstitious" objections to a joint-committee; objections resting mainly on constitutional jealousy of the Upper House in regard to all questions connected, however remotely, with finance. Mr. Gladstone yielded a point which he would never press against the opinion of the House, especially where India was the subject; but he did well to protest against the principle that the House of Commons has any exclusive right to inquire into or deal with Indian finance. The sole valid grounds upon which the proposal for a joint-committee could be rejected were that it was impolitic, and that the select House of Commons committee intend to sit in judgment on the conduct of certain persons officially connected with India. Although Mr. Fawcett distinctly repudiated that as a motive, yet it crept out plainly enough not only in the speech of Mr. Denison, but of Sir Charles Wingfield, a much more important witness as to the real motives of the party seeking inquiry. Sir Charles will be a member of the committee, and nothing will delight him more than the calling and cross-examining of Lord Lawrence. Mr. Gilpin describes ex-Secretaries of State and ex-Governors General as "experts"—a droll definition, and one and all, except Mr. Fawcett, spoke of the Indian officials in the Peers, as persons who were to be put on their trial. Now there will arise out of this state of feeling the danger that the proceedings of the committee will degenerate into a wrangle, it may be somewhat personal; but that is a risk which it will be better to incur. Sir Charles Wingfield implies that the natives of India would have confidence in a Commons committee, and in him, of course, since he is in the Commons, but that they will have no confidence in Lord Lawrence, for example, first because he is a Peer, and next because he has been an official. This is the sort of talk about "the natives of India," by whom are meant Mr. Dadabhoi Naoroji and half a dozen clever Baboos, which the Gilpins and Kinnairds and Fowlers address to the English public!

As to the inquiry itself, regarded as something to be done, it is satisfactory to find that the work is limited to finance and financial administration—a scope wide enough to occupy at least one session. In undertaking this task the committee will have an opportunity of performing a signal service, and they will perform that service if they strictly limit themselves to the discovery and description of the actual state of Indian finance and of the system of administration during the past ten years. By anatomising the system which has grown up, almost by chance, since 1858, and setting forth a lucid description of it, they will give the authorities at least the chance of amendment. We are satisfied that the method of financial rule, now in vogue, would not live long after a full light had been brought to bear upon it. The danger to be apprehended is that the Commons' committee may indulge in the luxury of suggestions, "recommendations" they are called, but if they do that, not only will they be liable to err, but they will weaken the responsibility of the Viceroy, who is already too dependent on the Secretary of State and on Parliamentary agitation. A House of Commons committee is quite competent to ascertain by inquiry what the system is and what have been the fruits of the system, but a House of Commons committee is not competent to perform the functions of Viceroy. Still less even is it competent to dictate a system of financial management for India, nor, as so many blunders show, is the House competent to dictate Indian policy. Witness Amalgamation, sanitation, the enforced policy of loans for expenditure on re-productive works which produce a loss, the waste on barracks and on cotton cultivation, all of which we owe to Parliament and Parliamentary interests. Those very Home charges which are the stock subject of restless agitators, were created mainly by the exertions of the agitators themselves, who now want to repudiate the burden which they helped to tie on the back of Indian finance. If the Commons' committee regard their functions as historical, and exercise them with the object of ascertaining and recording the state of finance and the working machinery of financial administration, they will fulfil their duties usefully, but if they drift into personal disputes or attempt to prescribe for India, or lead people to suppose that the House of Commons can govern this country, the results of their labours will certainly end in mischief. One phenomenon, incident to the committee, may be foreseen—a large number of crotchetmongers of various sorts and complexions will be able to gratify their vanity and advertise themselves and their nostrums. But then that is one of the objects sought by those who agitate for committees of this showy kind!

WHAT are we to believe about Paris? Are the insurgents strong enough to hold their own? Does the retreat of General Vinoy, after capturing forty guns, five of which again fell into the hands of the Reds, mean that he or his opponents suffered defeat? That retreat of the Regulars to the left bank is not a good sign for the cause of order. Nor is the proclamation of the Government to the National Guards. Why did not the troops perform their plain duty completely instead of retiring over the Seine? The worst incident is the bloodshed in civil strife. The July Monarchy was founded on a combat, soon had to fight again, and before a pitiful street row it fell. The Republic of 1848 began in conflict, five months afterwards the Mobiles and Regulars had to stamp down the Reds; and in 1851, all, Reds, Moderates, Constitutionalists were crushed in blood or sent to Cayenne by the Patron Saint of the *Indian Economist*. Now the new Republic meets civil war at the outset of its career, and Paris, true to her history, is the scene of a fierce struggle for power. The spectacle is painful, yet plainly nothing but the suppression of the Red element will give her a chance of recovering from the wounds of war, and of tasting the blessings of peace. What will become of King Thiers—Alphonse I.—Chief Priest of the first Saviour of Society—he cannot put down the Reds with a *mot!*

WHEN the Session opened there was, in some quarters, a belief that the Government had fallen, not exactly into decrepitude, but into a condition of weakness which laid it open to attack, and perhaps successful attack. The Conservatives nourished some hopes of beating it down, both on foreign and domestic policy; while the clamour of men who, from varied and discordant motives, sympathised with the French, made it appear that the Government had lost ground. But the tone of Mr. Disraeli on the opening night, and the small support accorded to Mr. Auberon Herbert at a later period, showed, as frequently happens, that the hurly-burly of opposition which usually precedes the opening of Parliament was principally the uproar of a few, and that the Opposition proper, at all events, was not ready for battle. And now we have a report of the first serious encounter. With what result? We are told that after five nights debate on the second reading of the Army Organization Bill—a bill abolishing the purchase system, and therefore a fair test of the temper and spirit of parties—the picked Conservative champion of purchase withdrew his amendments which must betray the weakness of his party in attacking the Bill, and allowed Mr. Gladstone to score one without so much as the counting of heads. Whatever dangers may beset the bill in future, whatever perils may be in store for the Government, they have manifestly won a victory as decided as the second reading of the great Irish measures of the preceding Sessions. The airs from the Black Sea may try them; there may yet be a storm about general foreign policy; but up to the present time they are not a whit the worse for wear. It is plain, too, that however loudly the Republicans and Comtists and Democratic Imperialists and Orleanists and Bonapartists may shriek out their discordant sympathies, the bulk of the English people do not go with them any more than they did with the allies of the Slave States during the Secession War. That there will be a severe contest and great party field-day in both Houses over the Black Sea Treaty we can well conceive; but as a well-meaning attempt to make war difficult has failed, without leaving us in any worse position, as Russia makes it clear that she wants to fight at some time for her well-known objects, the English people will not be slow to perceive a sort of challenge in her line of action, and will be quite as ready to fight as they ever were when the time for fighting comes; it is not likely that Ministers will be censured for concurring in the desire of Europe to stand on Force, and not on showy treaties. On that point, however, we are merely guessing, for not one word of the light in which the Black Sea treaty was regarded has reached this country. Meantime the striking fact is that the great Conservative party "caved in," and left the Government triumphant on the first battle-field.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA held a "brilliantly-attended" levée last Friday at Calcutta.

ON St. Patrick's Day, Lord Mayo is in the habit of giving a dinner to the Irish gentry in Calcutta. This year it came off on Friday last.

THERE is an ice famine in Madras. The price has been raised to two and a half annas per pound, and three pounds is the smallest quantity sold.

Two youths concerned in a case of "cheating by personation" at a General Test Examination, were tried for the offence at Sessions held recently at Salem (Madras presidency), convicted, and sentenced each to undergo six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of two hundred rupees, or in default of payment to undergo a further term of six months' imprisonment.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF PATTIALAH, who lately left Calcutta, where he made himself highly popular, has made the following liberal donations to some of the institutions in the city and suburbs :—

Dr. Sircar's Science Association	...	Rs. 5,000
District Charitable Institution	...	,, 1,000
Mahomedan Literary Society	...	,, 250
Charitable Institution (Bally)	...	,, 250
A Roman Catholic Institution	...	,, 250
And an Institution under the auspices of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta	...	,, 250
Total	...	,, 7,000

THE "Examiner" believes that "in the recent renewals of land settlements in the North-Western Provinces, the local Government has unconsciously sacrificed a larger amount of revenue annually than the Income-tax has ever brought in, and simply through not having considered it necessary to impress on the Settlement officers that in fixing the rate of rent they should make the prices of produce an element in their calculations. Lord Mayo might, with advantage to the empire, take the land question, in other words that of the national estates, under his own special charge."

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 20th March, 11-20 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

GALLE, 20th March, 10 A.M.—Steamer Poona from Aden arrived.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PARIS INSURRECTION—GREAT AGITATION.

LONDON, 19TH MARCH.

Great agitation prevailed in Paris on Friday and Saturday.

Montmartre, Belleville, and the Faubourg Autrime have been barricaded. Generals Le Comte and Clement Thomas have been shot by the insurgents. The troops have captured 40 cannons, five of which were subsequently retaken by the insurgents without a conflict.

General Vinoy with the troops has retired to the left bank of the Seine, leaving the National Guards to re-establish order.

The Government has issued a proclamation calling on the National Guards to save Paris from pillage, and declaring that France will otherwise be ruined.

LONDON, 20TH MARCH.

All the regular troops have gone from Paris to Versailles, and the National Guard is now the only armed force in Paris. Barricading continues.

General Chanzy has been arrested.

A deputation has been sent from Paris to Versailles, asking for the revocation (recall) of Vinoy, Aurelles des Paladines, Valentin and Ferry, and that they should be succeeded by Billchult, Langlois, Adam and Dorian. The Government agreed, and appointed Langlois Chief of the National Guard. He has since arrived at the Hotel de Ville, where he refused to recognise the Central Committee. He himself was not recognised as Commander.

LONDON, 18TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quieter and weaker.

Fair Dhollera 5 13/16d.

Exchange on India 1s. 10⅜d. to 1s. 10½.

Oriental Bank shares ..... £41-10.

Chartered ,, ,, ... £13-10.

,, Mercatile ,, ... £23 10.

Hongkong and Shanghai shares .... £34.

4 per cent. Govt. Securities ..... 92.

5 per cent. ,, ,, ... 100.

5½ per cent. ,, ,, ... 107.

Arrived from Bombay—Milbanke.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

LATEST NEWS FROM CHINA.

HONGKONG, 13TH MARCH.

THE Volga and Black Adder collision case has terminated. The decision given is against the former.

Each party will pay their own costs.

The damages have not yet been assessed.

RELIEF FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

THE German Consul at Bombay has received from the Committee of the Bombay Army the sum of Rs. 7,546-11-10, for the relief of the sick and wounded of the German Army, which amount he has remitted by the last Overland Mail at the exchange of 1s. 11d. per rupee in a bank bill on London, payable on demand, for £723-4-7, through the Chancellor of the German Empire to the Central Relief Committee at Berlin.

The total amount remitted to Berlin by Mr. Gumpert since the commencement of the war is £2,187-10-10, including the contributions of the Armies of Madras and Bombay.

MILITARY ITEMS.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. A. HOWELL, 30th Rifles, Jacobabad, has obtained privilege leave for ninety days, commencing from the 27th inst.

CAPTAIN H. B. SWINEY, 17th Bengal Cavalry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

[illegible] SECRETARY to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, has been granted leave to Europe for two years, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. Y. SHORTT, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Agent, Kutch, has been allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE INCOME-TAX.

THE Income-tax Bill was discussed at a meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on Friday last. Sir Richard Temple introduced the bill, and moved that it be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report in a week. Mr. Robinson (Madras) and Mr. Inglis (N. W. P.) condemned the renewal of the Income-tax at the proposed rate of 1 per cent. The latter gentleman stated that, as far as his experience went, the people detested the Income-tax because of the imposition and extortion that accompanied its collection, and the officers hated it because they saw the evils that were going on around them. Mr. Cockerell adhered to the opinion he expressed last year, and condemned the tax as unsuited to the country. Mr. Chapman thought that, inasmuch as the Government had reduced the amount of the tax, and had narrowed the limits of its operation, they had done what was just and necessary; he was, therefore, prepared to give them his support. Both of the mercantile members opposed the measure. Ultimately the motion was adopted.

EXCITING SPORT WITH A TIGRESS.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Caragolah, under date the 12th instant, says—"A shooting party has just broken up, after beating the southern jungles of Purneah for several days. The party were nearly the same that two years ago beat the same covers and bagged eight tigers in seven days. This year they were less successful. However, they got four tigers, one of which (a tigress) showed great sport, charging four elephants one after another. She got on the head of a *howdah* elephant, dug her claws into the *mahout's* calf, and would have had the man off but for a timely shot from the *howdah* that knocked her down. She was up again into the back of another *howdah* elephant. The occupant was nearly pitched out. He fired his gun, pistol fashion, holding on with one hand, when she let go the *howdah* ropes she was holding with her teeth. Besides the four tigers, they had a good bag of buffaloes, deer, and pigs. A male buffaloe charged right and left, making good his charge on one of the elephants, burying his horn some inches deep in the elephant's flank."—*Indian Daily News.*

THE PERILS OF SPECIAL DUTY TO PERSIA.

Two native officers of the Punjab Frontier Force—one a commissioned, the other a non-commissioned officer—were sent, sometime ago, by the local authorities in the Punjab, on special duty to Persia. Their *route* lay through Afghanistan, and their duty was to acquire, and return with, certain information. At Cabul they arrived in safety, and from thence were accompanied on their journey by a young European officer, acting under orders from the British agent at Cabul. The party proceeded on its mission, but were subsequently supposed to have been waylaid, by some means, of which no accurate account could at the time be given, to have lost their lives, through, it was believed, the intrigues of the natives of the district through which they had to pass. The European officer who accompanied the party detached from the Punjab Frontier Force from Cabul alone returned, suffering much from the distress he had undergone and want of food. The Government of India, we are glad to hear, has taken into favourable consideration the unfortunate case of the wives and children of the gallant officers in the first instance detached, and has granted a donation of Rs. 250, and a compassionate allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem for the term of her life to the widow of the late subadar-major; and a subsistence allowance of Rs. 15 per month to the infant son, as well as a donation of Rs. 150, and an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem to the widow of the late naik.—*Indian Daily News*, March 18.

BOMBAY.

MAILS FOR THE MALABAR COAST, per s. s. Martaban, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-day, the (21st) at 10 A.M.

PORTUGUESE DISTINCTION.—The King of Portugal has conferred the title of nobility—*Fidalgo da Casa Real*—on Mr. A. H. Britto, an old inhabitant of Bombay, and at present employed at Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.'s.

THE NEW COMPANY.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that the management of the new spinning and weaving company, which is to be started under the auspices of the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and others, has been entrusted to Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Bunajee.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday, at Mazagon, on the body of a Mahomedan girl, aged about six years, named Chundbee, who, in the opinion of the jury, died from having accidentally fallen into a tank, whereby she was drowned.

PICK-POCKET.—Tajmahomed Yarmahomed, an old offender, was convicted yesterday by Mr. Nana Morojee, of stealing cash and certain articles from the pockets of one Sopan Raghoba, while the latter was looking on at the Bombay Hunt Steeple Chases on Saturday, and sentenced to six months' hard labor.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in a single storied house at Mahim, opposite the Custom House. A manual engine was brought to the spot, and by the exertions of the police the fire was extinguished by about 9 o'clock. The house, which belonged to one Goolam Cassum, was entirely destroyed. The damage done to property is estimated at Rs. 1,000.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Colaba Bandstand by the band of the 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales') Regiment this evening :—

Polka	Selenen	Herchenroder.
Overture	Concert	Till.
Quadrille	Vie Parisienne	Marriott.
Selection	Faust	Gounod.
Valse	Dream of the Ocean	Gung'l.
Galop	Genoveva	Metal.

GAMBLING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. M. G. Ranade, John Alberts and Mariano Bonifacio were charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector D'Arcy, with keeping a common gaming house and twenty others with gaming therein with dice and money. The second defendant was acquitted while the rest were convicted. The first was fined Rs. 25 and the rest Rs. 10 each. Out of the fine ten rupees are to go to the informant.

THEFT IN A BOARDING HOUSE.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Charles Blake, bar-man at a boarding-house in Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, was again placed at the bar, and charged with theft of English money, currency notes, watches, &c., of the value of Rs. 697, the property of John Cove; and William P. Paramore, with abetment of the offence. The second prisoner was acquitted, while the first was committed for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

SMALL CAUSE COURT PREMISES.—We mentioned the other day the contemplated removal of the Small Cause Court from its present premises on account of the exorbitant rent of the building. We now learn from the *Jam-i-Jamshed* that Mr. Kessowjee Naik, the landlord, has offered to reduce the rent. The same paper states that Mr. Nusserwanjee Putloo has offered his bungalow situated at Girgaum at a lower rent. This bungalow was selected some years ago for the Small Cause Court, by Mr. Hore, late first Judge of the Court.

INQUEST.—Yesterday an inquest was held at Mazagon concerning the death of Francis Fernandes, a fitter. On Sunday morning deceased and two others went on board a pattamar in the harbour. About 7 p.m. they left the pattamar, slightly intoxicated, in a tonyboat. They reached the new bunder at Waree Bunder and got out at the landing-place. At the top of the steps was a space about two and a-half feet broad, and there was no rail to prevent people falling over. Deceased and one of his friends fell into the basin, one after the other. The latter caught hold of the wall and was saved, while Fernandes sunk and was drowned. Verdict—Death by having accidently fallen into the sea at Waree Bunder, whereby he was drowned.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA is shortly expected here, and active preparations are being made by the Portuguese Consul for his reception. We doubt not but the people of Surat will also join to cordially congratulate him on his arrival, among as a representative of the once very commercial and enterprising nation. We should like to recommend the merchants at this place to give him an address exhorting him to revive the ancient commerce between Surat and Goa which has been of late altogether crippled away.—*Gujerat Mitra*, March 19.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP ROBINSON CRUSOE, 1,164 tons, Captain J. McLeod, arrived on Sunday from London with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.

THE S. S. DURHAM, 1,441 tons, Captain A. F. French, arrived on the 19th instant from Aden with a cargo of 275 packages, and 1 bag of coffee. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

THE S. S. ATALANTA, 1,716 tons, Captain A. Hyde arrived on the 19th instant from Madras with a cargo of 550 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE S.S. COMORIN, Captain D. G. Osborne, arrived on the 19th instant from Cochin with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, and five children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Warchman, and three children, and two hundred and fifty-two deck passengers.

THE S. S. INDIA, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and Mr. Hajee Mahomed Seedick. For Bussorah—Mr. R. Pickwick, and one hundred and thirty-four deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Sphinx left Aden for B

PROSPECTUS OF THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF INDIA.

At a meeting held at Simla on the 13th October 1870, it was resolved to found an institution (somewhat on the model of the Royal United Service Institution of London) for the ventilation of questions of professional interest, and to get access to such experience of officers as, for want of some convenient channel of communication, has hitherto been lost.

2. Accordingly a preliminary scheme was circulated for the consideration of the officers of the Army at a few of the larger stations of Bengal, and, from the fact of its having been very favourably received, and from its having met with the approval of the Right Honorable the Viceroy, the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief in India, and their Excellencies the Commanders-in Chief of Madras and Bombay, it has been determined to establish the institution on the following basis—

I. The institution shall be named "The United Service Institution of India."

II. The design of the institution shall be the discussion and publication of all questions of general professional interest, with a view to the promotion of naval and military art, science and literature.

3. The proceedings of the institution will embrace—

I. The delivery of lectures, and the reading and discussion of papers.

II. The publication of papers which may have formed the subject of a lecture, or which the author for any reason is unable or unwilling to deliver in the form of a lecture.

4. The acceptance or rejection of communications will rest with the Council (hereinafter mentioned) who will use their discretion in withholding the publication of papers or any portion of them, except in cases where the writer shall declare his wish that his paper be published complete, or not at all.

5. Papers under an anonymous signature will be received and considered, but as it is desirable that the Council should have some means of communicating with contributors, it is recommended that the writer either furnish his name in confidence or send his paper through a confidential friend.

6. Composition of the institution—

I. Patron—His Excellency the Viceroy. Vice Patrons—Their Excellencies the Commander-in-Chief in India; the Commander-in-Chief of Madras; the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

II. All officers of the Royal Navy and Army, and of Volunteer Corps in India, shall be entitled to become members on payment of the entrance fee and annual subscription.

III. Gentlemen not included above may become members on the recommendation of two members of the institution, and with the approval of the Council.

7. Government—

I. The government of the institution shall be vested in a Council consisting of twelve members, one of whom will act as secretary, to be elected by the general vote of members of the institution, at a meeting to be held at Simla on or about the 15th May of each year.

Members who are unable to attend may vote by proxy.

II. When practicable the Council will be composed of two members from each branch of the service, viz., Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, Medical, and Staff.

III. One-half of the members shall go out annually by rotation, but all shall be eligible for re-election, vacancies occurring otherwise than by rotation to be filled up provisionally by the members of the institution present at Simla, at a special meeting to be held for the purpose.

IV. Six members of the Council will form a quorum, and the senior member present will preside.

V. A corresponding member shall be nominated at each station for the purpose of forwarding the objects of the institution, and of communicating with the Council.

8. The Council will sit at Simla, but, in order to divest its proceedings as much as possible of a local character, the sittings and transactions will only be carried on during the leave season, viz. from 15th April to 15th October. Papers however may be forwarded for publication, or lectures delivered at any station, throughout the year.

9. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Army and Volunteer Corps should, whenever practicable, be permitted to attend meetings to hear lectures, &c., and the introduction of a member should admit non-subscribers for the same purpose.

10. Subscription—

I. An entrance fee of five rupees shall be paid by members on joining, and an annual subscription of five rupees shall be paid in advance to the Secretary of the Council, by the 1st May of each year.

II. Members leaving India before the 15th April, or returning to India after the 15th October, will not be required to pay any subscription for that year, nor will any payment have to be made by members absent from India.

11. Expenditure—

All expenditure on account of the institution shall be confided to the Council, and the accounts shall be submitted at the last general meeting of the season, and circulated for general information.

12. As the success of the institution will depend entirely on the support it receives from officers of the Army, it is only hoped that these proposals will meet with the approval of all, and that officers becoming members will do all in their power to forward the views of an institution, which, if successful, cannot fail to be of great advantage to members themselves, to the Army at large, and to the State.

13. Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor has consented to act as honorary secretary, till the general meeting takes place on the 1st May next, and it is requested that all subscriptions, names of members, papers for publication, and suggestions, &c., may be addressed to that officer at Simla.

14. Any suggestions forwarded to the secretary will be duly brought before the meeting on the 15th May next.

15. The following officers have already joined the institution, viz. :—

Baigrie, Robert, Lt. Col. Bom. Staff Corps.
Barnett, O., Surgeon to the Viceroy.
Barter, R., Major 15th Punjaub Infantry.
Basden, C. B., Lt. Col. 45th Native Infantry.
Basevi, G. H., Major Bengal Staff Corps.
Bates, C. E., Captain Bengal Staff Corps.
Bellew, H. W., Civil Surgeon, Peshawur.
Biddulph, C., Colonel Royal Artillery.
Bourke, Hon'ble E. R., Major, Mily. Secretary to the Viceroy.
Bradshaw, A. F., Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Bradshaw, J. J., Captain 5th Fusiliers.
Brandson, C. E., Captain Bengal Infantry.
Broome, A., C. S. I., Major General, Royal Artillery.
Browne, S. J., C. B., V. C., Major General, Staff Corps.
Browne, J. H., Captain Royal Artillery.
Burne, O. T., Major, Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
Chapman, E. F., Capt. Royal Horse Arty.
Creagh, J., Captain 5th Fusiliers.
DeBude, F. R., Major Royal Artillery.
DeRobeck, C. L., Lieut. 60th Rifles, A. D. C.
Dillon, M., C. B., C. S. I., Col. Rifle Brigade, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Donaghue, C., Colonel Royal Artillery.
Elliot, Minto, Captain Royal Artillery.
Etheson, F., Major, The Buffs.
Fellowes, H., Major 14th Punjab Infantry.
FitzGeorge, A. C., Lieut.-Col. Rifle Brigade, Aide de-Camp.
FitzRoy, P., Captain 5th Fusiliers.
Forster, B. L., Major Royal Artillery.
Fowle, C. S., Lieut. Col. 36th Native Infantry.
Galbraith, W., Captain 85th Light Infantry.
Gallwey, P. F., Captain Royal Artillery.
Garden, H., Lieut. Col. Bengal Staff Corps.
Gray, L. J., Captain Bengal Staff Corps.
Gough, H., C. B., V. C., Lieut.-Col. 12th Bengal Cavalry.
Hamilton, Sir William, Bart., Major Royal Artillery.
Hampton, W. P., Major General, Bengal Infantry.
Hatch, G. C., Col. Bengal Staff Corps.
Hennessy, G. R., Capt. 15th Punjab Infantry.
Hill, F. C. S., Major General.
Hill, W., Lieut. 55th Foot.
Hills, J., V. C., Lieut. Col. Royal Artillery.
Hume, E. T., Captain Royal Artillery.
Hunter, J., Major Royal Artillery.
Hunter, M., Major Bengal Staff Corps.
Huyshe, A., Major General, Royal Artillery.
Innes, J., Mel., V. C., Lieut. Colonel Royal Engineers.
Lewis, H., Colonel Royal Artillery.
Lumsden, P. S., C. S. I., Colonel Bengal Staff Corps.
MacGregor, C. M., Lieut. Colonel Bengal Staff Corps.
McNair, H. A., Capt. 12th Bengal Cavy.
Maister, G., Lieut. Col. Royal Artillery.
Montgomery, N., Captain 41st Foot.
Moore, H., Major Bombay Staff Corps.
Morland, J., Lieut. Col. Bengal Staff Corps.
Napier, Hon. R., Capt. Bengal Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.
Napier, Hon'ble Geo., Lieutenant Bengal Infantry.
Norman, the Hon'ble H. W., C. B., Major General, Military Member of Council.
O'Neill, J. J., Captain 20th Foot.
Otley, J. W., Lieut. Royal Engineers.
Owen, A. G., Captain 16th Bengal Cavy.
Paton, J. S., Major General, Bengal Staff Corps.
Pemberton, R. C., Capt. Royal Engineers.
Prendergast, G. A., Major 15th Bengal Cavalry.
Pye, K. C., Lieutenant Royal Engineers.
Roberts, Fred, V. C., Lieutenant Colonel Royal Artillery.
Romaine, W. R., C. B., Judge Advocate Genl.
Rowcroft, G. C., Major 35th Native Infy.
Rowlands, T., Major 5th Fusiliers.
Rowlands, H., V. C., Lieut. Col. 41st Foot.
Segrave, R. G., Staff Assistant Surgeon.
Scott, W. W., Capt. Bengal Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.
Smith, R. E., Captain 15th Punjab Infantry.
Taylor, C. C., Major Bengal Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp.
Thesiger, Hon'ble Fred., C. B., Colonel 95th Foot.
Thistlethwayte, A. F., Captain 5th Fusiliers.
Thompson, G. H., Lieut.-Col. 15th Punjab Infantry.
Topham, R., Captain 16th Bengal Cavalry.
Wauchope, R. A., Captain Bengal Staff Corps.
Worrell, J., Major 41st Foot.
Williams, R. F., Lieutenant Royal Artillery.
Willis, H. G., Lieutenant Royal Horse Artillery.
Young, J. N., Lieutenant Colonel Bengal Staff Corps.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53′ 30″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 18th March.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·818	in.
Temperature of the Air	80·9	,,
Wet bulb Thermometer	70·3	,,
Dew Point	65·1	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·598	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)...	0·0	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.)	86·9	,,
on following day	86·9	,,
Minimum do. do.	72·0	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—NNW, N, NNE, NNW,		
Movement in 24 hours	333	miles.

A POSITIVIST PROFESSOR.

(*Indian Mirror*, March 17).

Some pressure, from an influential quarter, as we said the other day, seems to have been brought to bear upon the authorities to expel Mr. Lobbe from his post as the principal of Krishnaghur College, for no other offence than the open avowal of his faith in Positivism. And for aught we know, Mr. Lobbe may have a hard time of it. A man's creed, honestly and simply avowed, ought not to exclude him from any appointment which he may hold. Why then is a Christian missionary debarred from the Government schools and colleges? Because he is expected in one way or other to instil in the minds of the students the principles of that religion which he prizes, and must propagate. And this is directly against the noble course of religious neutrality which, in spite of the missionaries, Government has tenaciously held. But it ought to be seen whether Mr. Lobbe comes within the scope of the rule which excludes Christian ministers. Mr. Lobbe has not only professed his faith in Positivism, but has manifested an active spirit of propagandism in books, pamphlets, and newspaper articles. He is in fact the champion of that creed in this part of the country. But it may be argued Mr. Lobbe has propagated Positivism beyond the precincts of his College. If this be strictly true or not, we do not know. We have simply to ask him one or two questions. Has he never in the course of instructions tried to convey directly or indirectly positivistic principles into the minds of his pupils? Has he never openly or otherwise presented to them his publications? Has he never held such conversations with College students, in the premises of the College, say after school hours, as may influence their minds towards positivism? If he should answer all these questions in the negative, all right. If not, well; let the Education Department look to it. To us it seems almost impossible for any man of Mr. Lobbe's strong convictions and real earnestness, not to try, either consciously or unconsciously, to influence the religious ideas of those young men round him, whom he is known always to treat with kindness and friendship. We shall however be glad to have a distinct and unequivocal definition of the course which he pursues towards his pupils in regard to Positivism.

THE LOSS OF THE VERONICA.

On Wednesday last we reported the arrival of the ship Planet from the Mauritius, with accounts of the loss by fire of the ship Veronica, and bringing back to Madras her captain and crew. The Veronica, Captain Greener, left Madras for London on Tuesday, 21st February, with a large and valuable cargo of indigo, cotton, skins, oil, &c., the captain at the time being in a very different state of health. Everything went on favourably until the 6th of April, at 3 A.M. of which day, the ship was in lat. 5-41 N. and long. 85-10 E. when the weather was fine and clear, and the captain was asleep upon deck in his chair. The second officer, who was in charge of the starboard watch at this time, observed the cabin full of smoke and went below at once to ascertain the cause, and found the smoke coming out of the store room. The captain and the chief officer were immediately called, and with all hands went below when they found that the ship was on fire. The carpenter was ordered to remove a plank in the after bulks head, but no fire could be seen. The gig was cleared away and the after hatch opened, from which there arose a spiral volume of smoke. Everything that could possibly be got at was removed from the cabin, in the shape of stores, clothes, &c. The hatchways were then closed with sails, and in every possible place where the smoke could get any vent, the captain hoping thereby to smother the fire. The boats were cleared away and put over the side, having been duly provisioned and watered. At 5 A.M. the fire was rapidly gaining on the ship, and the vessel was put on the port tack the wind being right ahead, for the nearest land, the officers and crew acting with the greatest coolness in obeying the captain's orders and exerting themselves in every way. At daylight a hand was sent aloft to look for any passing sail, but without success. At 7-30 A.M. the carpenter went aloft, and a vessel having been reported on the port tack bearing S. the captain bore away for her, although she was a great way off, the top sails being half below the horizon. Meanwhile the fire continued gaining and issuing from the hatches through double and treble tarpaulins and sails. About 9 A.M. the vessel in the distance seemed to make the Veronica out, when signals were hoisted from the latter. The signals were duly noticed, as in half an hour the other ship appeared close hauled on the port tack. The smoke was then making its way through the hatch combings fore and aft, and the decks were greatly heated. At 11-30 A.M. the stranger hove to, waiting for the Veronica. By noon the later passed under the succouring ship, which proceeded to be the Planet of London—Phillips—and remained under her lee. The gig with chief officer and two of the hands went on board the Planet, to ask the captain to come and survey the state of the Veronica. He did so at once, and stayed an hour on board rendering every assistance and advice. By that time the fire had grown much stronger, the pitch melting out of the combing of the seams, and the smoke forcing its way through several parts of the decks. After consultation both the captains agreed that it would be impossible to save the ship, for when the fire got to the oil, of which there was a large cargo on board, it would have been dangerous to keep by her. Captain Phillips and his officers and crew worked hard to assist the crew of the Veronica, and in removing their effects to the Planet, saving all that could possibly be saved. At 3-30 P.M. the best part of the Veronica's crew with the chief officer were removed to the Planet, the ship being nearly enveloped in smoke by this time. At 6-10 P.M. the captain found it impossible to stop on board any longer, he being the last man to leave the ship and go to the Planet, where he and his unfortunate crew were treated with the greatest kindness by the captain, his officers and men. At 9-30 P.M. the burning ship was all in a high blaze, fore and aft; and at midnight dense volumes of fire and smoke were still issuing from the Veronica. At 7-30 A.M., the next day, there was seen from the Planet which was then on the starboard tack, a dense gush of smoke to seaward, which disappeared at once, and both the captains then came to the conclusion that it was the last of the ill-fated Veronica. The ship and cargo were fully insured.—*Madras Times*, March 18.

THE COMPLETION OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum* describes his trip from Bombay to Madras. He travelled on the Madras line on the day (the 15th inst.) that the extension to Raichore was opened. We quote a part of the letter :—Then [after leaving Poona] we journey pleasantly on amid dust and heat until we reach Shahabad, where Moorgee in its most familiar railway station form invites us to breakfast. We reach the Kistna,—nominally, or two miles from it really,—punctually at 11-40 a.m., where we are landed in the open air to contemplate the gloriously bright effect of a tropical sun on micaceous sand. We were told that there was a hotel, and we marched to a luxurious looking place furnished with chairs of elegance and ease, where we found some gentlemen seated at table, who kindly told us that that was not the hotel and directed a servant to show us the place, who of course showed us the wrong one. After a long and pleasant walk in the sun, we reached the canvas hotel where to our great delight we found Madras servants, and got something to eat. These boys had also intelligent notions about water, notwithstanding that they live in the Nizam's dominions and are so near to Bombay. Baths were ready in a twinkling. I thought of plunging into the Kistnah, but with my usual caution enquired,

"Muggers plenty, got in river, boy?"

"Too much, sar."

"Plenty bite making?"

"No, sar, never biting, will take in the inside at once."

This settled the matter about river bathing, and tiffin concluded and byles yoked, we proceeded on our journey,—I say "we," because I had been fortunate in meeting with an excellent companion. We crossed the Kistna in a round basket boat, and reached Raichore in the course of seven hours, having travelled, stoppages included, at a rate averaging little less than two miles an hour. We might have done the two miles, had one of the byles unyoked himself and run away as fast as his legs could carry him in the direction of home, just as we passed the Raichore fort. To this delay probably I owe that the night was spent pleasantly and that the last part of the journey was better than the first. The delay caused us to come in contact with a party of railway officials, Mr. Church, Mr. Winter, telegraph engineer, Mr. French, resident engineer, Mr. Stoney, whose name ought to live as long as the Toongabudra bridge stands, and Mr. Moss, of the Traffic Department. By these gentlemen were we hospitably entertained, and made to forget the jolting of the stone ballasted railway of the G. I. P. Company. At six o'clock in the morning, we started again and soon arrived at the Toongabudra, the bridge over which seems a model of symmetry and stability. The ends of the piers, the ends of the sleepers, the rails, are in as straight a line as that in which flies the mythical crow of metaphor. As a special incident of the journey I may mention the fires in the bamboo jungles on this side of Cuddapah. I have before seen them, but never on such a scale. In some places, on the side of large hills, the scene would have put to the blush the finest pyrotechnic spectacle with which the vanity of Napoleon III. sought to win the love of the once light-hearted people of Paris. Here and there some little knolls were illuminated as we have seen pleasure gardens. In the distance one could have imagined some of the fires to be large well lighted towns; and from Coodoor to Triputty as we rolled down the pass with all breaks on, it was difficult to believe that we were not in some hard-worked mining district, or on a road like that between Birmingham and Wolverhampton, or that between Manchester and Bolton. Altogether the journey occupies sixty-three hours. This will, however, be shortened when the Cheyar river is once again bridged and the gap between Kistnah and Raichore filled up. I am told that the latter will be accomplished one month hence. On this point I will only remark that it will be highly creditable to the G. I. P. engineers of the present day if it is. The great difficulties in the way of travelling by this route at present are,—the want of certain means of obtaining food and sleep. It is a route I fear only at present, unless considerable preparation is made beforehand, suitable only to men. Ladies require more accommodation than men at present, and few are anxious to see the time when they shall require less than they now do.

"THAT'S MY THUNDER!"

(*Indian Economist.*)

"The Supreme Government," says the *Times of India*—"or by whatever name we may designate the central, imperial financial authority—*has*, if not 'domains,' certain revenues which *are* distinctly its own, in trust for all India, irrespective of the claims of the provinces within which they may happen to be raised. The chief of these are Customs, Salt, and Opium. But *en revanche*, the local Governments have on their side the most obvious claim to the land revenue, as the inalienable 'appanage' of the provinces in which it is raised. It is because of desperate efforts to elude the acknowledgment, and evade the application of these two leading principles of federal finance, that the December Resolution threatens to become such a *fiasco*."

Now we object, and we think fairly, to our bantlings being adopted in this way, by a journal which professes to ignore the existence of their parent while living upon his means. These "two leading principles of federal finance" are the *Indian Economist's* and no other's, and while we are glad to see our contemporary adopt them, we object to their being treated as common property by a journal which professes not to read the *Economist*, and yet is a mere reproduction of its ideas from one month's end to another though it is difficult for us, we confess, sometimes to recognise our offspring in the queer raiment in which they are wrapped up and smothered by the kidnapper for fear we presume of their being recognized. The "two leading principles" which our contemporary thus treats as common property are not properly "principles" at all, but simply practical conclusions based upon the obvious fact that taxes of *Imperial* incidence belong to the Imperial Treasury, and taxes of *local* incidence to the local treasuries. All taxes which are uniform in their weight throughout the Empire belong, we say, to the Imperial Treasury: all taxes of *unequal* weight, and that cannot be equalized, such as the land tax, to the local treasury. We have shown elsewhere, at length, how this principle it is that controls American finance, and the suggestion that it should be adopted for our guidance in India is not, we beg to say, common property until its source has been acknowledged by our contemporary.

The same journal is greatly alarmed, we see, lest the "economists" whose spirit, we are told, "was legitimately stirred up against the waste of land revenue in Bengal and the Central Provinces, should persuade the Bombay Government" that the "land of that presidency is not half taxed." These "economists" disregard, it seems, "certain off-sets which are too palpable to need repetition." But after all, "the main argument against them is one of public policy which cannot be overlooked by a Government which wants to set its house in order upon a sound basis." It is not clear whether it is the house or the furniture that has to be set upon its legs; but we suppose it is the house, as the writer proceeds to warn us that "to strain the main foundation of our financial system to the verge of failure, or even serious fluctuation, would be national ruin." From this jungle of tangled metaphor, the meaning—or what we presume to be the meaning—at last emerges in the following shape:—"As regards self-interest, the ryot now compares his present state with that under the former *raj*; but if our policy of light but certain pressure on the land shall now be reversed, his points of comparison will be the existing rates with those newly introduced. Then to which side will the balance of his contentment with British rule incline?"

It is impossible to do more than guess at the meaning, but it seems to be that an enhancement of the land tax will make the ryot less contented than he now is, and that consequently public policy toaches us to keep both the assessment and the ryot as they are. We breathe freely once more, and are glad to be assured that this is the main argument against the doctrines of the "economists." Let us not holloa however, until we are out of the wood. There is another argument, it seems, of great weight; and that is that in case of the prolonged crisis of an English war, and ruin to trade, the land is really at present the only remedy for a temporary and severe emergency. In such a crisis we cannot attempt new courses in vague hope of their leading to secure havens. But now it would be most culpable not to carry on that unpleasant, but necessary, work of induction and of splitting up the one resource into many (notwithstanding that the many are mainly failures), in order that the many may be reconstructed into 'the one' on a more solid and firm basis. "We have never sounded the depths of Indian taxation, nor followed its eddies and byways."

We are fairly gravelled at last. We suppose there is a meaning, but it is too deep for the "economists." The columns of unintelligible writing with which the *Times of India* afflicts its readers is one of the most curious phenomena of the Indian press. The Bombay assessments will have to be doubled and trebled as the leases fall in, if the presidency is to pay its way.

MR. GRANT DUFF AND INDIAN HARBOURS.

(*Englishman*, March 18.)

There is a word in common use at mess tables which is perhaps not to be found in the writings of the most elegant British authors, but is expressive of an idea which has occurred to us, and possibly to a certain circle of our readers, on seeing the telegram which reports Mr. Grant Duff's reply to Sir T. Elphinstone's questions about the imperfect condition of the harbours of India. The reply is said to have begun with an essay on the geography of the western coasts of India, to have contained an admission of past neglect, but a declaration that the far-seeing India Office had already done their duty by "urging the pressing necessity" of attending to the subject on the Government of India, and requiring that Government to communicate their views promptly. The word which rose to our lips on reading this singular statement was "*cheek*." We are sorry to have to strip the jackdaw of the India Office of his beautiful peacock's feathers; but it is our function to tell the truth about men in high places, and their doings and sayings, when we can find it out: and we have found out the truth of all this story. But it is not Mr. Grant Duff's truth. Our truth is that about two years ago very shortly after Lord Mayo's arrival in India, His Excellency, being impressed with the want of attention given to the minor harbours of India, addressed the Secretary of State on the subject, requesting that a Civil Engineer, having a special knowledge of such matters, should be sent out to this country to examine and report on the chief minor harbours, with a view to the Government of India seeing if it was practicable to do anything towards their improvement, and so facilitating the operations of the export trade of the country.

The result of this proposal was that the Secretary of State sent to ask the opinion of the Board of Trade, and that this valuable department replied in a letter which explained what a harbour was, and that if attempts were made to construct harbours without proper care and thought, there might be a serious waste of money, and generally indulged in namby-pamby platitudes of the most nonsensical order. The Secretary of State, however, seems to have been much impressed with the value of the advice, for he sent a copy of it to India, and did not send an engineer. The Governor-General did not submit to this treatment of a proposal which he thought of much public importance. A reply was sent to the Secretary of State, again pressing for the engineer, and pointing out the absurdity of the Board of Trade's lecture. The Secretary of State still did not comply with the request, and difficulties were made as to the possibility of finding an engineer whose opinion should be of sufficient value for the amount of remuneration which the Government of India had named as in their opinion suitable. Lord Mayo, however, still persevered, and the result was, that after another deliberate attempt to resist, a gentleman was engaged for the duty, and came out to India in November, and is now engaged in examining the coast of the Madras presidency.

We will not say that in all things and at all times the Government of India is a pattern of propriety, but in this case at all events it deserves every credit for its perseverance in extorting from the India Office what it thought proper. If the telegram really gives a fair account of what Mr. Grant Duff said, it is one of the most discreditable attempts to obtain a little reputation at the expense of others by a deliberate *suggestio falsi* that ever was made in the House of Commons. The matter in itself is no doubt a small one, but that renders the whole story more, and not less open to comment. Let us hope that Mr. Reuter or the Telegraph Companies have blackened Mr. Grant Duff's face, and that the full report will state the facts as they occurred, which is as we have laid them before our readers.

We have a right to call on the Government to publish the correspondence on this subject, and to let the mercantile community see whether it is true that the Governor-General in Council has been opposing improvement or not. If we have been misinformed, it will be an act of simple justice to the Secretary of State to produce the papers.

ACTION AGAINST THE CALCUTTA CLUB.

WILSON v. ABBOTT.

High Court, Calcutta, March 1871.

(Before Mr. Justice Paul.)

This was an action by the firm of B. Smyth and Co., against the committee of the Calcutta Club, to recover Rs. 2,751 as the price of wines supplied to the Club by the plaintiffs, from August 1869 to December 1870, on orders signed by clerks in charge of the Club office, under the instructions of Mr. Alcock, the then president of the committee, of which the defendants were members.

The plaintiffs had for some five years supplied wine to the Club, on orders, in a similar form to those on which the orders had been given for the goods, the price of which was sought to be recovered in this action. These orders contained a printed direction to the person to whom they might be addressed to charge the goods supplied to the committee and members of the Club. Blank forms of the orders were kept in a book in the office of the Club, and counterfoils were kept of the particulars of each order as given. The committee had access to all the books of the Club. The orders were before the time of Mr. Alcock invariably signed by the president of the committee for the time being, but after Mr. Alcock became president, they were signed by the clerks as before stated. Bhootnauth Mookerjee, the principal clerk, said in evidence that he always obtained the direct authority of Mr. Alcock before signing any order.

By the rules of the Club it was provided that the concerns of the Club and its arrangements shall be concluded by a committee, to be styled the "Committee of Control" to consist of five non-resident members, all of whom shall be elected at the half-yearly meeting in February. They will exercise complete control over all the Club affairs, subject only to an expression of opinion from the general body of members called together for that purpose." The rules went on to say, "On the committee of control will devolve the selection of a president of the Club, who must be a resident member, and who will be *ex-officio* a member of the committee of control, with a casting vote when necessary; choosing his own sub-committee of management, he will conduct the concerns of the Club, and will be responsible only to the committee of control." "The committee of control shall meet once a month, and oftener if necessary." By a further rule it was provided that "the management of the pecuniary concerns of the Club shall be vested in the 'committee of control,' who shall have power to adopt such measures regarding the fund as may appear to them to be most conducive to the interests of the Club." Rule 7 declared that "at the close of the day every expense incurred shall either be paid or acknowledged to be due by the initials of the member concerned, on presentation of the bill to him, and all accounts of members shall be settled monthly; or, in cases of broken periods, before leaving the Club house. No member of the Club, however, is allowed to remain indebted to the Club on account of house bills in a larger sum than Rs. 150, after his monthly bill has become due."

Bhootnauth Mookerjee further stated in his evidence that, during the time of Mr. Alcock being the president, the committee had discontinued holding the monthly meetings, but that on two occasions during the period in which the goods sued for in this action had been supplied, they had met for the purpose of considering and signing the half yearly reports and statements of account. In the account presented to the Club by the defendants on the 30th June 1870, there appeared an item of "liabilities for bills payable," from 1866 up to the date of the account, amounting to Rs. 16,260-6-4; and Bhootnauth Mookerjee stated that under this head was included a portion of the claim for which the plaintiffs now sued. The total balance of liabilities over assets shown by the account was Rs. 1,003-13-6. The larger portion of the debt due to the plaintiff was incurred by the Club, subsequently to this account. Bhootnauth Mookerjee said that at the meeting at which the account was considered all the defendants were present; and that one of them, who took the chair, asked Mr. Alcock whether the accounts were correct; that Mr. Alcock replied, "Yes, and they are audited by Mr. Peters;" and that thereon each of the defendants, without further enquiring into the matter, signed his name to the accounts, which were subsequently printed and passed by the members present at the half-yearly meeting at the Club.

Bhootnauth Mookerjee added that very few house bills used to be paid regularly, and that many members were largely in arrears.

The defendants had been the committee of control of the Club throughout the time during which the wines had been supplied. The defendants generally denied any personal knowledge of the matters in suit. Mr. Kneebone, one of the defendants, in answer to the Court, stated, "Alcock had authority previously to buy wine on the credit of the Club, and we gave no special authority, but allowed matters to go on as before." Mr. J. B. Roberts, another of the defendants, appeared in person, and stated that he regretted that the matter should have come into Court, and that he was anxious to get the plaintiffs' bill paid.

Mr. Marindin and Mr. Macrae appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Graham and Mr. Evans for the defendant.

On behalf of the plaintiffs it was contended that the fact that by the rules of the Club the prices of provisions and wine supplied to the members were not required to be paid for a month at least authorized the committee or president to pledge the credit of the Club for the purchase of such articles, or at least a certain extent; and that if there were an authority to any extent it was incumbent on the other side to show the limit of the authority. That in fact it had been shown that the practice of the Club was for house bills to be much longer than a month in arrear. That this distinguished the present case from the English cases of *Todd* v. *Emly* 7 M. and W. 427; 8 M. and W. 505, and others, in which it was proved that the invariable practice was for members to pay for everything supplied to them. That here it had been proved that the defendants had full power to look into all that was done in the management of the Club, that they had not chosen to do so, but had left everything to Alcock, and relied entirely on him, and they could not now be heard to say that they were irresponsible for acts done by him within the scope of his, and their authority. The following cases were cited:—*Luckombe* v. *Ashton*, 2 Fos. and Fin. 705; *Cockerell* v. *Aucompte*, 2 C. B. N. S. 440; *Dalawny* v. *Strickland*, 2 Stork. 4 6; *Gloucester* v. *Hunter*, 5 C. and P. 62; *Fleming* v. *Hector*, 2 M. and W. 374; *Cullen* v. *The Duke of Queensberry*, 1 Bro. Ch. Cas. 161.

On behalf of the defendant Mr. Graham argued that the clerks had no authority to order the goods, that on the strict form of the orders the committee could only be made liable jointly with the members, and that the case was governed by *Todd* v. *Emly*, 7 M. and W. 427.

Mr. Justice Paul said that the suit must be dismissed. The question was whether Alcock was the agent of the committee, so as to bind them. No express agency had been shown; there was no evidence that Alcock had express authority to issue orders on credit. Then had he implied authority? It had been argued that because the members had option of paying their bills within a month, the committee or president had authority to pledge their credit for the purchase of articles to be supplied to the members during such month. But this would lead to the absurdity that those members who dined once and paid for their dinner in cash would have to pay twice over, and those in England or elsewhere would have to pay what they never had consumed. It did not follow that because goods were supplied on credit they ought to be obtained on credit. If there were no funds on which the committee could work it might be so, but there was a fund, viz., the entrance fees and annual subscriptions. As in *Todd* v. *Emly* so here the committee were merely trustees of the fund. A man must only be intended to do that which his duty shows he is authorised to do. It could not be argued that the rules of the Club contemplated dealings on credit, that the committee might run the Club into debt on the first day it was started. Alcock had authority to get goods on credit only up to the amount of the funds in his hands. It had not been shown that the defendants had done any acts to make themselves responsible. To whom did the plaintiffs' book show that they had given credit? To the Club. But the Club was wound up and did not exist. In *Luckombe* v. *Ashton* the defendants were aware of the course of dealing. The defendants were aware of the course of dealing. The plaintiffs in this case were not. The liability had not been made out, but the suit would be dismissed without costs because the defendants had to thank themselves for this action. They trusted everything to Alcock, and plaintiffs could not know how the affairs of the Club were carried on.

Suit dismissed without costs.—*Englishman*.

THE OPENING OF THE SOMERSET DOCK, MALTA.

(*Malta Observer.*)

The interesting ceremony of inaugurating this magnificent dock, took place on the 16th Feb., and was attended with complete success. According to the programme issued by the Naval Commander-in-Chief, all Her Majesty's ships in port were dressed with flags at noon, between which time and that appointed for the ceremony ominous clouds hang over the harbour, threatening to mar the occasion. A slight clearing shower fell at about two o'clock, but soon after the sun shone forth in that brilliancy which gladdens the spring in this island. At that time the surface of the harbour was covered with numerous boats full of passengers, proceeding to the locality of the dock. At 2-10 P. M. the Naval Commander-in-Chief was seen leaving the wharf at the Pinto Stores, and proceeding to the new dock; and shortly after, the rigging of the ships-of-war was filled with men, preparatory to manning yards for His Excellency the Governor, who was then embarking at the Right Marina Gate. As His Excellency passed by the ponderous iron-clads, the Lord Warden, flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, fired a salute of 17 guns. The ground and sites around the dock were already occupied by thousands of spectators, and the heights on the Corradino as well as the lofty fortifications of Cospicua were crowded with people, anxiously watching the proceedings. H. E. the Governor was received at the entrance of the dock by Vice-Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral Astley Cooper Key, C.B., Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B., their respective staffs, the captains of H. M.'s ships, the colonels of the regiments in this garrison, and the officers of the dockyard. On His Excellency stepping out of his barge, the guard of honour furnished by the Royal Marines, under the command of Captain Horsey, Royal Marines, Artillery, presented arms, and the excellent band of the R.M.F. Artillery played the National Anthem in its usual good style. Rear-Admiral Key then led His Excellency on to the caisson, when the penstocks were immediately opened, and the water rushed into the dock with great, impetuosity. When the dock was half full, His Excellency was conducted to the platform at the head of the dock, accompanied by the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar and his chaplain, who had been conveyed thither in the barge of the Commander-in-Chief. On His Excellency's arrival at the platform, the chorister-boys of the squadron sang the 226th hymn "Pray for those in peril on the Deep," with much pathos, and the Right Rev. prelate offered a short prayer and benediction, after which the last stone which had already been slung and in position, was lowered into its place under the direction of Mr. C. Andrews, C.E., the Superintending Engineer, who having presented suitable implements to the Hon. Barbara Yelverton, the daughter of the Commander-in-Chief, that lady fixed the stone in its place. This being done, the gallant Admiral, Sir Hastings Yelverton, proclaimed the dock complete and named it the 'Somerset Dock,' in honour of the Duke of Somerset, the distinguished statesman, under whose able administration this grand work was conceived and designed. At this moment, the iron-clads fired a royal salute to announce the termination of the ceremony. The dock being now full of water, the *cortège* proceeded from the platform to the entrance of the dock to witness the drawing aside of the caisson, which, in a most wonderful manner, silently glided into the recess constructed for the purpose. Whilst this operation was taking place, the Caledonia was seen steaming from her moorings in the Grand Harbour, to take her place in the dock. It is a singular circumstance that this iron-clad was the first flagship of the present Commander-in-Chief on this station, and carried the flag of one of his predecessors nearly all the time that the dock was under construction. The Caledonia glided into the dock without any check, and at about 3-20 o'clock, she was secured, and the caisson drawn across. The immense assemblage then broke up, as soon as His Excellency the Governor embarked in his barge, and in a short hour afterwards everyone had returned to their homes, no doubt highly pleased with the interesting ceremony they had witnessed. We cannot but congratulate Rear-Admiral Key and the officers of the dockyard on the excellent arrangements made for the comfort of the visitors. The decorations were very tastefully arranged, and altogether the ceremony must have proved as gratifying to the numerous spectators, as beneficial to the many young officers who were landed from on board H. M. S. Trafalgar to witness the interesting proceedings.

To-night the Naval Commander-in-Chief gives a grand ball at the Admiralty House, in order to celebrate the auspicious event.

The following comparative dimensions show the greatly increased accommodation afforded to the navy by the Somerset Dock:—

	Somerset Dock.	Old Dock.
Depth in entrance and on floor.	34 ft.	25 ft.
Width between copings	104 ft.	82 ft.
Length on floor	430 ft.	310 ft.
Width of entrance	80 ft.	73 ft.

ADDRESS TO POPE PIUS.

The following is an address of the Catholic ladies of Great Britain to Pope Pius the 9th:—"Holy Father,—We, your faithful daughters, the ladies of Great Britain, desire to kneel before you in spirit, and in the most simple, but earnest manner we can, to testify to your Holiness our feelings of gratitude, affection, and loyal devotion. It is our national habit to express less than we feel, and it requires some strong emotion, or some extraordinary circumstances, to elicit from us outward manifestations of our deepest affections; and thus, in ordinary times, our devotion to you, our Supreme Pontiff, the Vicar of our Lord, and our dear Father, might not readily have found vent in words. But the present moment is no ordinary time; and it is no common emotion that fills our hearts as we address you. The outrage which has been committed against the Head of the Church; the insult offered to our blessed Saviour in the person of His representative on earth; the sorrow and anguish inflicted upon you, our beloved Father, excite our utmost grief and indignation. We grieve with you, and for you. We mourn for ourselves

THE LIBEL ON Mr. SALA.

We have already published a brief report of the case of Sala vs. Stoughton and another, heard at the Court of Queen's Bench on Feb. 17 before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury. But a fuller account may interest our readers.

It was an action for libel. The defendants pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Sergeant Parry and Mr. M. Williams were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. D. Seymour, Q.C., and Mr. Edward Clarke appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Sergeant Parry, in stating the case to the jury, said the plaintiff was the well-known and very popular author, and the defendants were publishers, carrying on business in Paternoster-row. The plaintiff, during the whole period of his active life had been connected with literature, and he was the author of many original works of fiction and art criticism. He was also a journalist, and prided himself on the fact that he earned his livelihood in connection with the public press of this country, having for the last 15 years been connected with the *Daily Telegraph*. It was painful in the extreme that a gentleman who had been all his life a hard-working literary man, not having, perhaps, a penny in his possession but what he had honesty and industriously earned, to know that in mid-life he was compelled to bring an action to vindicate his character from as gross and scurrilous attack as was ever penned against the private character of any man. Mr. Sala was at a loss to know what had made him the victim of Mr. Hain Friswell, a well-known literary man, and should have caused him to pen the article complained of. Mr. Friswell had, through the defendants, published a book called "Modern Men of Letters honestly Criticised," which was intended as a permanent addition to the literature of the day, and which had been circulated throughout the whole world. The article was headed "George Augusta Sala," and he ventured to say they would all be astonished how any man of judgment or right feeling could have ventured to publish in these days such an article as he would read to them. The passages complained of in the libel, and set forth in the declaration, were as follows:—

"Looking with a merry, audacious, bold look out of your photographic portrait album, which contains so many vile slanders upon yourself, your wife, and your friends, is one whose name stands at the head of the present paper, a Bohemian writer of a bad school, but yet a brave man; one that has done very little good, nevertheless of capabilities for good; a writer of sound English, and a scholar, yet a driveller of tipsy high-flown nonsense. A man of understanding when he likes, and yet of bosh and nonsense as well when he chooses to debase himself. One of keen intellect, high qualities, prodigious memory, great picturesqueness, and a photographic accuracy, and yet as utterly careless of his own reputation, of the dignity of letters, of what is due to himself, that he can sell his pen to describe a Jew clothier's, and advertising furniture dealer's, a Liverpool draper's, a Manchester hatter's, or a St. Paul's Churchyard bonnet shop. A man who ought to have taken the lead on any paper but one, clinging to the old traditions of our pen profession, has done but little upon one only. . . . . If the genius gets into the hands of the Jews, is often drunken, always in debt, sometimes in prison, and is totally disreputable, living *a tort et a travers* the rules of society, these newspaper proprietors think more and more of him and go down on their knees and bribe him to write

'Great wits to madness sure are near allied,
And thin partitions do their bounds divide.'

When the great wit writes a novel, draws all the money, gets in a mess with it, and asks somebody else to finish it whom he is unwilling to pay; or when he starts on his travels, leaving a proprietor of a periodical with a half-finished serial on hand, the admiration of Bohemia, printer, and public is enormous, the recalcitrant author is after words pardoned and received with open arms. What a clever fellow he must be for these people to stand this! Like this has been the reasoning with regard to Mr. Sala, of whom we of course do not narrate all these little fables. . . . He is of mature age—let us say 40—has worked for the press nearly 30 years out of that, for he began early, and it is observed wrote at one time for the excelling Mr. Edward Lloyd, of Salisbury square, certain romances of the Mrs. Radcliffe school, which our best novelists of to-day have copied, such as 'Ada the Betrayed, or the Murder at the Old Smithy,' 'Julia, the Deserted,' and the like. These penny romances were not vicious, though morbidly exciting. One called 'Sweeney Todd, or the String of Pearls,' related how a certain barber in Fleet-street cut the throats of his customers, and then sunk them down a trap to the kitchen, where they were made, and whence they issued as mutton pies (Laughter). When Dickens established his 'Household Words' with its unattainable motto, 'Familiar in their mouths as household words,' which it certainly was not, a dozen young men, knights of the pen, rushed to aid the Arthur of the literary round table. Our hero was one, and as Mr. Dickens, with singular generosity and blindness, determined that everybody should 'gush' as he gushed, and like Dickenese as he wrote, the facile pen of Sala was in great request. Sketch after sketch of real verve and merit, each of which was attributed to the great Dickens, and many of which were republished in his name in New York, proceeded from Sala, notably 'Captain Quagg's Conversion,' 'The Key to the Street,' and others of the same sort. . . . The implicit confidence which young readers and old fellows, too, of the middle class, place in the dissertations of the young lions of the *Daily Telegraph* is founded on the love they have for the bold, buccaneering style in which the latter write. We have it from a certain Camorrita that sits upon the wild ricubrations of some of these famous leaders, that the grammar is very bad indeed, and as to the Latin we know that even the lynx-eyed supervisors cannot keep it right. But what then? *Que voulez vous mes amis.* You get your lurid leader, all blue fire and glitter, and wonderful of its sort. Well, it is nice to read, but after all what does it mean? You begin a dissertation on the Virgin Mary, and you find that ere you have read three lines there is a learned essay on the Paphean mysteries, and the wondrous rites of Venus. As for policy and study of the constitution of this great country, Heaven only knows where the *D. T.* has led us. When that fine property was in the market, after the gallant Colonel Sleigh had brought it out and failed, there was a perturbation among the band of Bohemians who wrote its articles. Sala was among them of course. Does not every one know his style? He had gone to Russia, for Dickens was always talking of the Nevskoi prospect and eternal snow. He had been here, there, and elsewhere, and he lets you know it. Happily for the band of penmen, astute gentlemen of an ancient but exiled people bought the *Daily*. Its sale went up, advertisements made it pay, and Sala was very wisely made a special correspondent. . . . . Next follow his touch-and-go social articles, beautifully calculated for the meridian of Cockneydom and the intellects of virtuous publicans, intelligent greengrocers, and readers of a certain class; and last of all in merit are his novels. . . . . To some his tipsy writing is odious. To few even his very best work can be of use. His face, as one can see in a coloured photograph, is an index of his style. He is bold, ready, and Bohemian. . . . He is a man of potentiality, not of accomplished fact. In the meantime reckless writing has produced money, recklessly gotten and it would seem as recklessly distributed, and so far the end which the vivacious writer has aimed at in literature is answered. A nobler purpose would have achieved a nobler and far higher result."

The article complained of contained some praise as well as blame. Bohemian was no doubt a word to which there was no precise meaning. It might characterise the gipsy vagabond life of those who came from Bohemia; but it certainly was not a very complimentary term. There was not a word of truth in the statement that the defendant had written trade advertisements, or, indeed, in the article at all, which he could only describe as a tomahawk, scalping-knife description of criticism, which he had long thought had been banished from the literature of the country, and he was happy to say a more truculent libel had not been published in this or in any other country for many a long day. One of the most important, and he ventured to say, the most useful of Mr. Sala's pursuits, was that of special correspondent to the *Daily Telegraph* in almost every part of the world, except India, and, as was to be expected, travel had had some effect on Mr. Sala's personal appearance, and when the writer of the article described him as looking like Bardolph it was meant to insinuate more than it really meant. Mr. Sala would deny that he ever wrote any works for Mr. Lloyd of the description referred to. The late Mr. Charles Dickens was Mr. Sala's patron in his early years, as he had been of many other young struggling men of letters, and the first £5 he earned by literature was what he received from that gentleman. He was honoured with the late Mr. Thackeray's acquaintance down to the period of his death, and was engaged by him to write those amusing papers on "Hogarth," which appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*. After calling attention to other passages in the article, the learned counsel said they were meant to be offensive, and there was not one of them which they could say was honest and just criticism, because when anything was said in praise it was immediately clinched, at it were, with something personal and insulting. Men of genius like Mr. Sala were perhaps more sensitive to attacks of this kind than other persons, and it was not to be surprised when they were attacked in this way they should complain. He called upon the jury to give the plaintiff exemplary damages.

Evidence was then given of the publication of the book, and that a copy was sold after the action had been brought to Mr. George Lewis, who also said, in cross-examination, that he was Messrs. Levy's solicitor, and that the author of the libel, after the action was brought, offered to make an ample apology.

Mr. G. A. Sala—I have been connected 22 years with literature, as a profession, have published 25 octavo volumes. In early life, I was a scene painter at the Princess's Theatre. In 1850, at the request of Mr. Thackeray, I wrote the paper on "Hogarth" in the *Cornhill Magazine*. I have for 15 years specially devoted myself to journalism in connection with the *Daily Telegraph*. I was not connected with it in Colonel Sleigh's time. I did not know him. My labours on the *Daily Telegraph* are those of leader writer and special correspondent, and I have been to all parts of the world for that paper. I never sold my pen to describe trade establishments for advertisers. (The plaintiff was examined *serialim* on the charges contained in the libel, to all of which he gave a denial.) I was never connected with Mr. Lloyd. He is a respectable newspaper proprietor. The statement contained in the article, that I wrote the novels mentioned, is a pure and unmitigated falsehood. I never wrote such trash so calculated to debauch the minds of the young.

The Lord Chief Justice said that part of the article describing the *Daily Telegraph* leaders was more an attack on that paper than on the plaintiff.

The plaintiff also said there was no truth whatever in the statements contained in the article, and that he never wrote such works as those named, which were published by Mr. Lloyd, and taking the book in his hand and reading the passage, Mr. Sala said, "I am not in the hands of the Jews. I am not drunken. I am not always in debt, not sometimes in prison, and as regards my being totally disreputable, I must leave it to the public at large and my own particular friends, to be the best judges (laughter). The only way I can attribute the charge of not finishing my work was in this way. I had occasion to go to South America, and it so happened that a work on land was unfinished. I sent the parts for publication from South America, but owing to the disturbed state of the country one portion of the copy of a particular number failed to reach the publisher, and it was in consequence necessary that some one else should finish it."

Cross-examined by Mr. Seymour, who asked him if he particularly objected to the word "gorguenard"?

Mr. Sala—It is an idle, offensive word, but I don't particularly object to it.

Mr. Seymour—Does it not mean jolly or rollicking?—Yes; but if you refer to an old French dictionary you will find it also means "goggle," and as I have an affection of the eyes I have no doubt Mr. Friswell thought by using the word he was inflicting additional pain, and it also shows the feeling with which the libel was written.

Don't you know that the expression "tipsy writer" originated with the *Saturday Review*, and has reference to the style of the writer, and not to his state or condition?—I am not aware of it.

Is it not an expression well known in literature?—I do not. I consider it is the most offensive term that could be used. It implies that I am tipsy when I write.

Are you aware that the book is a reprint of a series of articles previously printed in a Manchester paper?—I am not.

Have you not received an offer of a most ample character from the author, and an assurance that the book should be withdrawn?—Yes. But only after the edition has been sold and distributed all over the world and is lying on all the club tables. I never had any personal communication with the author, and I have no personal feeling against him. The author also offered to pay the costs if I would withdraw.

Are not literary men, like other persons, liable to make mistakes?—I consider this is a malignant attack, and for the worst purpose.

Mr. Charles Dickens deposed that he had known Mr. Sala for years. He was a friend of his father's. He always acted properly as a man of letters.

By Mr. Seymour—I agree with the late Mr. Thackeray's description, that Mr. Sala was a horse fit to draw any carriage, though he did not go well in harness, and with powers that would be enormous if devoted to one particular undertaking.

Mr. Edward Levy, one of the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, said that Mr. Sala had been for many years connected with that paper, and that he had always done his work satisfactorily. He had never had occasion to repent of their business arrangements.

Cross-examined by Mr. Seymour—Sensational is applied to a variety of writing. I know what "lurid" leaders are.

The Lord Chief Justice—Leaders of the bar, or what, Mr. Seymour?

Mr. Levy—I have seen it applied to leading articles in the newspapers of the day. It is used by literary men in describing the style.

Mr. Seymour—You do not like the allusion to the *Daily Telegraph*?

Mr. Levy—I consider the statement, like others in the book, of a libellous character.

And did it cause a little irritation on your own account when Mr. Sala asked your advice?—Mr. Sala pointed out the article to me and asked my opinion, and I told him it was clearly libellous and unwarrantable.

This was the plaintiff's case. The defendant called no witnesses.

The jury retired for about three-quarters of an hour, and then returned into Court with a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages £500.

LETTER OF PRINCE CHARLES OF ROUMANIA.

The following is an extract from a letter recently written by Prince Charles of Roumania to a friend in Germany:—

"It is now nearly five years since I took the bold resolution of placing myself at the head of this State, naturally so richly endowed, and yet in other respects so poor; and when I look back over this space of time, which is short in the life of a people, but long in the existence of a constantly-progressing man, I must confess that I have been able to be but of little use to this beautiful country. Often I ask myself the question whether the fault it be mine, not having known the character of this people, or theirs, who will not allow themselves to be guided, and understand not how to guide themselves. From my numerous travels in all parts of the two principalities, and the frequent intercourse I have had with all classes of society, I have arrived at the conviction that this reproach applies really neither to me personally nor to the people generally, but rather to those who have set themselves up in this country that has given them birth as its leaders. These people, who have for the most part received their whole social and political culture in foreign countries, forgetting thereby far too much the state of conditions at home, aspire only to transplant to their native country, without due consideration and in forced utopian forms, the notions imbued by them as they prevail abroad. In this manner this unfortunate country, which has always been subjected to the severest oppression, has all at once obtained in place of a despotic rule, and without a transitionary stage, a more liberal constitution than any other people in Europe possesses. I consider this, after the experiences I have made, a misfortune which is the greater as the Roumanians can boast of no civic virtues which are requisite in a quasi-Republican State organisation. If I had not so deeply fixed in my heart this magnificent country, to which, under other circumstances, one could prophesy the most prosperous future, I should long ago have lost my patience. But I have now made a last attempt, which will most likely make me appear unkind to this country in the eyes of the parties as well as of the ultra-Roumanian political leaders, by putting aside all personal considerations and risking perhaps for ever my popularity. It would have been, however, an inexcusable neglect of duty to conceal the evil any longer, and allow the future of the country to fall a sacrifice to the machinations of parties against its will. It is true that whoever has the courage in certain situations to proclaim the truth, and to call things by their right names, very frequently gets the worst in this world, and so it will probably also happen with me, only with this difference, gratefully acknowledged by me, that I am free to return to an independent life, free from cares, and blessed with domestic happiness in my beloved native country, whose strong magnet never ceased to re-attract me during the sorrowful hours which I had to pass through. I deplore only with all my heart that my good intentions have been so misconceived and rewarded with ingratitude. Since, however, this is the fate I have in common with most mortals, I shall know how to console myself, and in animating intellectual intercourse, particularly in your genial circle, forget by degrees what I once aspired to. "KARL."

A VISIT TO PIO NONO.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes from Rome, on the 18th Feb., as follows:—

When he was ready to leave the room, the officers approached in the next doorway, three standing on each side in a respectful attitude. The Pope advanced with firm step and head erect, a frown or the shadow of some mournful thought passing over his face, and turned to the right hand, that is to say towards the body of the room, the Cardinals bringing up the rear of the procession. Who the inmate of this room may have been I cannot guess, but they were ill disposed of; for his Holiness in about ten minutes entered the fourth chamber, turning to the right once more and passing out of sight of myself and my five companions, but not out of hearing, as we were afterwards able to verify. This time the interview was shorter, but seemed pleasanter than the previous two. We heard shouts of laughter, and a full rich voice, afterwards to be recognised as that of Pius IX., making remarks of which we could not catch the purport, though we were only separated from the speaker by a wall and a door way. I heard the words, "Eh, dunque, coraggio!" (Well, then, courage!), followed by whispers, and the voice again saying, "Sì, sì; una buona preghiera va tutti due alla volta." (Scott was a painter, and Byron a sculptor, but Shakespeare was both at once!). As all eyes, including those of the Cardinals, were now fixed upon me, and as I felt my unworthiness to occupy any longer the public attention, I meekly answered, "Yes, your Holiness," and remained kneeling. But the Pope had not quite done. "Ah, qual Shakespeare!" he exclaimed with a thoughtful shake of his head. "Che gigante! che autore! Egli è il più grande di tutti gli artisti!" (Ah, that Shakespeare! What a giant! what an author! He is the greatest of all the artists.) And, with a friendly smile, the whole of which I felt I might fairly claim as mine, he passed slowly on, and thence through the line of Cardinals out of the doorway.

INDIAN FINANCE.

House of Commons, Feb. 23.

[CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE."]

Mr. Denison regretted to find himself in antagonism with the Prime Minister on this subject, but it would be admitted that, when an unusual and unprecedented course was advocated by the leader of the House, he was bound to give some special and extraordinary reasons for the proposal. He took exception to the course proposed for several reasons. In the first place, it was unnecessary. Secondly, it involved an aspersion on the intelligence and capacity of that House. Thirdly, the inquiry into the finance and financial administration of India involved indirectly, if not directly, questions of finance which concerned the taxpayers of this country. And lastly, the composition of the committee—half of Peers, half of members of that House—would of necessity involve a larger proportion of the official element than was desirable in such an inquiry. He entirely disagreed with the gallant colonel in wishing that the scope of the inquiry should be enlarged. It would be utterly impossible in the course of one Session to extend the scope of the inquiry with any practical result. The right hon. gentleman had given as the first reason for departing from the usual course that the House of Commons was particularly deficient in the official element. Now he had taken the trouble to refer back to the previous committees of that House upon Indian affairs. He held in his hand the nominal roll of the committee appointed in 1852, and he found it was composed of 31 members drawn from all sides of the House, from men of all shades of opinion and all degrees of experience, and of the whole 31 there were not more than four or five who had any local knowledge of India. If the argument of the right hon. gentleman was worth anything, it would go a great deal farther than he seemed to think. Who were the men who had been most frequently appointed Secretaries of State for India or Governors General? Were they men who had made a study of the affairs of India? Had Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning, or Lord Mayo, or most of those who had been most distinguished on the roll of Governors General? To come nearer home, had the four or five men in the House of Lords who had filled the office of Secretary of State for India, or President of the Board of Control, any personal knowledge of India? Well, then, of what good was the argument that official knowledge was required? He did not hesitate to say that it would not be well to have on this joint committee four ex-Secretaries and one ex-Governor General, if not sitting in judgment, at least inquiring into official acts with which they had been more or less connected. Since the Government of India had changed hands the interest of the debt had more than doubled; we had year by year a chaotic mass of accounts both in that country and this, and he and those who held similar views wished to know the causes which had led to increased taxation year by year, while the revenues of India were at the same time increasing. He wished he might add that the right hon. gentleman had furnished the House with some precedent for the course which he asked it to adopt, for he had failed to find any case analogous to the present. It was quite true that within the last few years joint committees of both Houses had been appointed, but they had been appointed with the object of deciding what would be a suitable mode of proceeding in certain instances. As to the joint committee which had been nominated in the reign of William III., it was one which had been appointed under a special Act of Parliament, to make a judicial inquiry into the alleged corrupt receipt of large sums of money by members of that House, and it had ended in the impeachment of a noble duke. When, therefore, on a future occasion a discussion was raised on the composition of the proposed committee, he hoped some hon. members of greater experience than himself would give their opinions as to whether it was expedient to change the course of inquiry without due deliberation, and, as it were, by a sidewind. He must further observe that the financial affairs of India were intimately allied with taxation, and were of great interest as bearing upon the taxpayers of this country. Of the £200,000,000 of public debt in India, including the Railway debt, less than 10 per cent. was held by the natives of India, the whole of the rest being held by our fellow-countrymen. What was the security for it? A first charge on the revenues of India, which was worth only as much as the continuance of English dominion; and he should like to know whether the high-handed way in which taxation had been imposed on the natives was conducive or not to the prolongation of that dominion? Another objection he had to the committee was that it would be composed to too great an extent of official members of the other House of Parliament. He was aware that those official members were very distinguished men, who had held the office of Secretary of State for India, and who was opposed to their appointment, not in their capacity as individuals, but because they would take, from the very nature of the inquiry, to pass under review their own official conduct (hear, hear), while what was wanted was a free unfettered investigation of Indian financial administration. The right hon. gentleman had, indeed, observed that there was no fear the official element would override their colleagues in the committee, inasmuch as they would be only in the proportion of five in 22; but he would ask any one who knew the calibre of those five noble lords whether they would not, in the nature of things, have a far greater power than was represented merely by their numbers? For his own part, he very much feared that the committee would be overridden by the official element as well as of the ultra-Roumanian political leaders, by putting aside all personal considerations and risking perhaps for ever my popularity. It would have been, however, an inexcusable neglect of duty to conceal the evil any longer, and allow the future of the country to fall a sacrifice to the machinations of parties against its will. It is true that whoever has the courage in certain situations to proclaim the truth, and to call things by their right names, very frequently gets the worst in this world, and so it will probably also happen with me, only with this difference, gratefully acknowledged by me, that I am free to return to an independent life, free from cares, and blessed with domestic happiness in my beloved native country, whose strong magnet never ceased to re-attract me during the sorrowful hours which I had to pass through. I deplore only with all my heart that my good intentions have been so misconceived and rewarded with ingratitude. Since, however, this is the fate I have in common with most mortals, I shall know how to console myself, and in animating intellectual intercourse, particularly in your genial circle, forget by degrees what I once aspired to. "KARL."

A VISIT TO PIO NONO.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes from Rome, on the 18th Feb., as follows:—

When he was ready to leave the room, the officers approached in the next doorway, three standing on each side in a respectful attitude. The Pope advanced with firm step and head erect, a frown or the shadow of some mournful thought passing over his face, and turned to the right hand, that is to say towards the body of the room, the Cardinals bringing up the rear of the procession. Who the inmate of this room may have been I cannot guess, but they were ill disposed of; for his Holiness in about ten minutes entered the fourth chamber, turning to the right once more and passing out of sight of myself and my five companions, but not out of hearing, as we were afterwards able to verify. This time the interview was shorter, but seemed pleasanter than the previous two. We heard shouts of laughter, and a full rich voice, afterwards to be recognised as that of Pius IX., making remarks of which we could not catch the purport, though we were only separated from the speaker by a wall and a door way. I heard the words, "Eh, dunque, coraggio!" (Well, then, courage!), followed by whispers, and the voice again saying, "Sì, sì; una buona preghiera va tutti due alla volta." (Scott was a painter, and Byron a sculptor, but Shakespeare was both at once!). As all eyes, including those of the Cardinals, were now fixed upon me, and as I felt my unworthiness to occupy any longer the public attention, I meekly answered, "Yes, your Holiness," and remained kneeling. But the Pope had not quite done. "Ah, qual Shakespeare!" he exclaimed with a thoughtful shake of his head. "Che gigante! che autore! Egli è il più grande di tutti gli artisti!" (Ah, that Shakespeare! What a giant! what an author! He is the greatest of all the artists.) And, with a friendly smile, the whole of which I felt I might fairly claim as mine, he passed slowly on, and thence through the line of Cardinals out of the doorway.

WAR INTELLIGENCE.

The Berlin papers say that the Emperor Napoleon will soon leave Wilhelmshöhe, and that Spain or Italy will be his residence.

Regular fighting continues daily round the city, the majority of the sorties having been made under General Ducrot. The Germans have lost considerably in the recent engagements.

The Versailles correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes as follows:—

"Captain Hozier paid his respects yesterday to the Crown Prince. He was charged with messages from her Majesty the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge, of felicitations upon the successes won by his army. These messages have given the greatest satisfaction to the highest personages, and the superior officers at the Imperial Quarters, and have brought about a salutary change in the feelings entertained by the German military authorities towards the English."

We reproduce the passage textually in order to invite the prompt and decided contradiction which it urgently demands. We feel certain that the correspondent of our contemporary has been misled, either as to the fact of Captain Hozier's interview with the Crown Prince, or as to the nature of the messages with which he was entrusted. We ground our conviction on this single consideration. The royal personages whose names are given in the *Daily Telegraph* could never have been guilty of so open a violation of the neutrality professed by Great Britain as would be involved in commissioning a British officer to convey their "felicitations" to the German commanders at Paris upon the defeat of the French arms and the humiliation of the French people. With their private sympathies as expressed in their private correspondence the nation has nothing to do. But to send a special envoy "charged with messages" which might quite as easily have been sent by letter would be to give their sympathies a semi-official character, highly unbecoming in the Sovereign, the heir-apparent, or the Commander-in-Chief of a neutral State. We repeat that this statement demands contradiction, and we trust that if such contradiction is not volunteered it will be speedily obtained through the medium of a question in the House of Commons.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The question whether Prussia is to be absorbed into Germany or Germany is to be merely an aggrandized Prussia is now the subject of warm discussion in the Prussian press. The *Neue Preussische Zeitung*, which represents the conservative party, or thick-and-thin supporters of the Government, adopts the latter view. "The imperial crown," it says, "has been conquered by the sword of Prussia. We do not undervalue the participation of our allies; but it is a matter of history that this participation is a consequence of the Prussian victories of 1866—a truth which need not be concealed from our then adversaries, and which they themselves, much to their credit, acknowledged. Now, if a State is to be maintained by the same power which has created it, we conclude that it is Prussia's power which supports and maintains the German Empire. It is therefore all-important that Prussia should not be absorbed into Germany and that its powers should be fully kept up. This is not narrow Prussianism; it is German, because Prussian, patriotism." And, in answer to those writers who advocate the adoption and extension of Liberal principles in order to complete the work of German unity, the same paper adds: "It is just the principles of 1789 against which we are now fighting so hard on the battle-field, and which we must continue to resist in the most determined manner in all directions—in Church and State, in our homes and in society."

THE QUEEN CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

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LONDON GAZETTE" OF FEB. 24.

Colonial Office, Downing Street, February 23, 1871.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class or Knights Commanders of the said Order:—

The Honourable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C. M.G., Governor of the Island of Mauritius.

Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, Kt., C.B., Governor of the Colony of Hong Kong.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class or Companions of the said Order:—

Anthony Musgrave, Esq., Governor of the Colony of British Columbia.

James Robert Longden, Esq., Governor of the Island of Trinidad.

Gilbert Eliott, Esq., late Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland.

John Hamilton Gray, Esq., late Chief Member of the Executive Government and President of the Executive Council of Prince Edward's Island.

Whitehall, February 23.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto the Reverend Joseph Barber Lightfoot, D. D., Hulsean Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, the place and dignity of a Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul in London, vacant by the death of Reverend Henry Melvill.

Admiralty, 21st February.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February 1870—

Commander Thomas C. Cholmeley has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 2nd instant.

Admiralty, 22nd February.

The undermentioned officers have been advanced to the list of Captains, retired, under Orders in Council of 1847, 1851, and 1867, from the dates stated against their names:—

Reserved Captain William Boys, from the 6th instant.
Reserved Captain George Johnson, from the 13th instant.

Admiralty, 23rd February.

The undermentioned officers have been placed on the Retired List of their respective ranks from this date—

Chief Engineer John Ashley.
Assistant Paymaster Edward E. Richmond.

"Berkely, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bull, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for a pain in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain the excellence of their preparation of Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopathic and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Cho-Jaks. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(From the Pall Mall Budget, Feb. 24.)

A SPLENDID OPENING.

There is a splendid opening just now for any young man of genius who is anxious to acquire fame and fortune speedily. He has only to answer the following advertisement in the *Daily Notes*:—

"Literary.—Wanted, a Young Man accustomed to literary work for publishers; well practised in analysis and logical digest, as in composition; to assist in preparing for the press a series of volumes illustrative of theosophic science, or the entire system of nature, moral, mental, and material. Salary, to commence, 21s. per week. Time, 6½ hours daily.—Address, A. B. C., Messrs. ——, London."

ANOTHER PURCHASE SYSTEM CALLING FOR ABOLITION.

With the abolition of the purchase system in the army, we may look for the abolition before long of the purchase system in the Church. The traffic in the "next presentation" to livings may be legitimate, but it offends weaker brethren, and considering how many of our brethren are becoming weaker every day the sooner the practice of advertising the infirmities of aged incumbents who tarry too long in their comfortable berths—or, to speak more correctly, their "spheres of usefulness"—is put an end to the better. Now that under the new scheme of army reform no man will be allowed to superintend the killing of his fellow-creatures officially merely because he has money in his purse, we can hardly continue to allow Dives to purchase the privilege of superintending the spiritual welfare of Lazarus. In fact, the slaughter of bodies and the salvation of souls must be placed on the same footing. A parish full of sinners is no doubt a great luxury, but is far too sacred a subject for the auctioneer's hammer, and a new lock must be devised for the pulpit which cannot be picked by a golden key.

A FORTUNE-TELLER AGAINST HIS WILL.

It is not easy to conceive a combination of circumstances under which a man can be forced to become a fortune-teller against his will. Such a combination, however, has occurred in the career of Mr. Thomas Finigan, Drummond-street, St. Pancras. On appearing in company with Mrs. Finigan, before Mr. Barker to answer a charge of unlawfully pretending to tell fortunes Mr. Finigan stated that he was unfortunate enough to occupy a house which had formerly been the residence of a fortune-teller, and he was so continually pestered with people coming to have their fortunes told, that he had been actually forced to become a soothsayer in spite of himself. He had told his wife to pretend to tell fortunes, so that people, finding they were duped, would not come again. To render the deception more irritating, Mr. Finigan was in the habit of permitting those who consulted him to reward him for his information by a fee, and it was probably this practice, in itself doubtless capable of an innocent explanation as the rest of the defendant's proceedings, which prejudiced Mr. Barker against him, and led to his committal with Mrs. Finigan to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR.

Shortly before the date of the conclusion of the armistice there were reported to be in Germany almost exactly 345,000 French prisoners. On its being known to be signed, fresh returns were called for from the twelve corps districts of Prussia and Saxony, by which it appeared that the precise numbers allotted them were 10,141 officers and 293,791 men. Up to the 31st of January there had escaped from custody 142 officers and 353 men, and there had died only 130 officers and 4,860 men, a very moderate percentage indeed, if the official papers we are following may be relied on. Since the Versailles convention was concluded, a fresh circular has called the attention of all officials concerned to the necessity of making a distinction, "during present political complications," between French prisoners from Alsace or Lorraine and others. The former are to have special privileges, as being employed, if they choose, in town workshops, subject only to the inspection of the usual military authorities. That employment for the mass has been restricted by a good many conditions may be judged from the fact that at the time of the last returns being made out, only 6,923 not much over 2 per cent., were in receipt of the extra earnings to be obtained in this manner.

A BAD SNAIL SEASON.

It is, we expect, "a thing not generally known" that the dry summer and severe winter have combined to exclude from the tables of those who keep Lent rigidly one means of diversifying their frugal repast. The supply of snails is unusually small, and during this season they are in great request in the south of Europe as substitutes for forbidden flesh. Old women in this country talk of their virtues in cases of consumption, but we have never known an instance of their having been consciously eaten. Yet in Paris—before the siege—the vineyard-snail was regarded as a great delicacy, and we know that at Vienna it is still held in high esteem. As oysters are now becoming expensive luxuries we may perhaps connive at the introduction of snails in their place, and in time give them the same honour as they enjoyed in old Rome, where, fattened with bran and wine, they were regarded as a choice delicacy for the table. The snail is a strict vegetarian in his diet, and a far cleaner feeder than the cod, lobster, or even the oyster; and in spite of Mr. Wallace's dictum—that "the common idea of the food of an animal determines the quality of its meat is quite erroneous—we have a good deal (perhaps to the

COMMISSARIAT.

When we are considering the subject of army reform it may be as well, supposing we wish to make the army of the future effective, to consider whether some improvement might not be effected in the method of supplying food to troops on active service. Our commissariat arrangements include nothing equivalent to those German sausages of which we have heard so much lately. We should, perhaps, not again outrage common sense and humanity as we did in the Crimean campaign by serving out green peas to the men, but we may take it for granted that in the event of a war we should be far behind our neighbours in any plan for providing rations for our soldiers in a concentrated and portable form. The practice in the Peninsular war was stated by the Duke of Wellington in his despatch (June 9, 1812) to Dr. McGrigor:—"Their rations are invariably delivered to the soldiers daily, except on marches, and the army would be incapable of movement if I were to order that the soldiers should carry no provisions. The British soldiers on such an occasion carry three days' bread, the Portuguese soldier six days' bread, the French soldiers fifteen days' bread." In these days of essence of beef and other concentrations of food, soldiers engaged in warfare might carry with them sustenance sufficient for several days without inconvenience, but there can be little doubt that the British soldier would require much training before he would learn to husband his resources, and the sooner this is made a part of his education the better. Napier, speaking of the difference between a modern English and French army in this respect, says—"It is worthy of consideration that French soldiers are accustomed to carry so much bread. Other nations, especially the English, would not husband it; yet it was a practice of the ancient Romans, and it ought to be the practice of all armies. It requires a long previous discipline and well-confirmed military habits; but without it men are only half-efficient, especially for offensive warfare." Perhaps on the next occasion of the volunteers encamping at Wimbledon they will not object each man to carry with him a string of sausages, one to be cooked on each day, and no other food allowed, unless perhaps a biscuit. This will set a good example and be playing at soldiers in real earnest.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11d.	do.
„ 3 do.	1s. 10 11/16d.	do.
„ 1 do.	1s. 10 1/2d.	do.
„ demand	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 1/4d.	do.

On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. 1s. 10 1/4d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 14th March 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
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MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On London | On Ireland,
„ Scotland, | „ Paris,
And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to, the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac